The New-York Times.

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FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDERS.

The Currency and Provision Problems.

A Woman Threatening General Butler.

TONE OF THE CITY PRESS.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

From our New-Orleans exchanges, the receipt of which we acknowledged yesterday, we make the following interesting extracts;

ORDERS ISSUED BY GENS. BUTLER AND SHEPLEY.

REGULATES REBEL CLERGYMEN.

OFFICE MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, 28th day of MAY, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. —.—Hereafter in the churches in the City of New-Orleans prayers will not be offered up for the destruction of the Union or Constitution of the United States, for the success of rebel armies, for the Confederate States, so-called, or any officers of the same, civil or military, in their official capacity.

While protection will be afforded to all churches, religious houses and establishments, and religious "services are to be had as in times of profound peace," this protection will not be allowed to be perverted to the upholding of treason or advocacy of it in any form.

Where thus perverted, it will be withdrawn.

G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant.

PROVISIONS.

MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, May 27, 1862.

The price of flour being this day $20 (twenty dollars) per barrel, bakers are required to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on Wednesday, the 28th inst., as follows, until further notice:

Twenty-eight ounces of bread for 20 cents.
Fourteen ounces of bread for 10 cents.
Seven ounces of bread for 5 cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted, will report their names, the name of the baker, and leave a loaf of the bread purchased, and a statement of the price paid, at any police station, or with any Assistant Provost-Marshal.

G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant.

THE CURRENCY.

OFFICE OF MILITARY COMMANDANT, City Hall, May 24, 1861.

All persons who hold the bills issued by the individuals and copartnerships whose names have been published by the City Treasurer, are assured that they will be redeemed at the office of the City Treasurer as soon as a sufficient number of the city notes can be prepared and signed.

Ample security having been given to the city for the redemption of these issues, holders are cautioned against parting with them at a sacrifice below their par value; and butchers, bakers and dealers in provisions are expected and directed to receive them in payment from their customers, and the city will duly and promptly redeem them.

G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant.

THE POLICE.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS, May 22, 1862.

The undersigned requires the services of some five hundred honest, intelligent, courageous and loyal citizens, to compose the civil police force of this city.

All applications must be made in writing, and every applicant must be vouched for by gentlemen of character and respectability. Parties applying may present their vouchers to officers in charge of either of the Police Stations, or by mail during Friday and Saturday of this week. Personal applications to the Provost-Marshal cannot be recognized. Information of appointments will be given through the papers of the city.

JONAS H. FRENCH, Provost-Marshal, N. O.

A VETO FROM THE MILITARY COMMANDANT.

On May 27, Gen. SHEPLEY sent the following document to the Board of Assistant Aldermen:

To the Board of Assistant Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return, with my objections in writing, a resolution which originated in your honorable body, and which has been passed by both Boards of the Common Council, instructing the Central Board of Commissioners to give notice, in the public papers, of an election for city officers, to be held on the first Monday of June next, and directing the Mayor to give the necessary notice to the Central Board of Commissioners.

The Constitution of Louisiana, article 2, directs that the Legislature shall provide, by law, that the names and residences of all qualified electors shall be registered, in order to entitle them to vote. In pursuance of this article of the Constitution of Louisiana, the act of the 16th of March, 1854, was passed, which was subsequently repealed by the act of the 20th of March, 1856, and this latter act was amended by the act of March 19, 1857.

All these statutes seem to have been enacted with the view, by various devices, of protecting the purity of the suffrage.

None of them require any oath of allegiance from the citizen.

This feature was ingrafted on the system by the concluding portions of the second section of the act of the 21st of December, 1861, which requires all the prerequisite to registration to be the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am qualified according to the Constitution and laws of the State to vote; I will be faithful, and true allegiance bear to the State of Louisiana and Confederate States of America, and that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution of the State and of the said Confederate States, so help me God,"

This act assumes to cancel and annul all registrations previously made, and to avoid all certificates of registration given previous to its passage.

It declares that no one shall vote at any elections in the City of New-Orleans who shall not have complied with the provisions of the act, and finally, it assumes to repeal all laws inconsistent with it, thereby putting an end to the operation of all the preceding registry laws.

The act of 21st December, 1861, has been complied with to a very limited extent. Less than 4,000 voters have been registered, being, it is believed, not one-fourth of the number of persons in the city of New-Orleans capable of being duly qualified.

For some time past the office of the Register has been closed. If it were now to be reopened, it would be scarcely possible to make a full and fair registration in the meantime allowed before the day appointed for the election.

It would manifestly be unfair to hold an election of this importance on so imperfect a registry, even were the qualifications of the electors based upon principles sanctioned by the Constitution of the United States. But as every voter has been qualified by an oath inconsistent with that Constitution, the impossibility and impropriety of any sanction by the military authorities of such an election, becomes too plain for discussion. I am not now prepared to say whether, by an exercise of military power, the election may be ordered to be conducted without the formality of registration, or under a new registration made in compliance with constitutional principles. At some future and not distant time I shall have the honor of communicating to you the views of the Commanding General of this Department, and my own views on this subject.

I remain yours,
GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant.

A WOMAN ON GEN. BUTLER'S ORDER.

The *Delta* publishes the following letter:

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 19, 1862.

Major-Gen. Butler, New-Orleans:

SIR: Your General Order No. 28 has been read by me with surprise and disgust—surprise that our newspapers should be instrumental in promulgating such an infamous order, and disgust that such a piece of malignant villainy could emanate from the representative of a country whose boast has been that it was first in civilization among the nations of the earth. No doubt every man and woman throughout the civilized world, who reads it, will be animated by the same feelings.

You doubtless feel chagrined at the hospitalities tendered to the officers of the French navy. You and your officers would have received similar treatment at our hands, were you brave men—but, alas, for the bravery which is enlisted against women.

My object in addressing you is not with any hope of bringing you to a proper sense of your depravity, for you are evidently beyond the reach of hope, but rather to warn you of the danger you have incurred from one who has yet to fail in fulfilling any promise of the kind ever made by him. I am the wife of a foreign subject, who has sworn that if, during the continuance of your command of the Yankee troops in this city, I am insulted or annoyed in the manner set forth in your order, he will have your life—may be not for a day, a week, a month or a year after the indignity has been offered, and perhaps not here, but none the less surely will his vengeance follow you, wherever you may go. Neither the war of the Colonies for independence, nor the war of 1812, with Great Britain, furnishes a parallel to your brutality, and were it not that the city contains not a single native-born Southerner, or naturalized foreigner, who has the least spark of manhood left, your career would soon be cut short; but amongst the unnaturalized foreigners there is spirit enough to resent the least attempt to interfere with their rights. All true and brave men, whose duty it is, are off fighting for Southern independence.

Your acts, and that of the majority of your officers during the time you have been here, show that neither you nor they are worthy of the countenance of any woman who has the least respect for herself; and I shall, notwithstanding your order, make no effort to restrain the involuntary loathing and contempt I feel toward Yankees, but will gladly go miles out of my way to avoid seeing any of you.

As for you, individually, had you come amongst us as a friend, instead of an enemy, it would not have changed our opinion of you, for your villany is too apparent in your face to have deceived any one of ordinary discrimination. You would pass well for an offshoot of that squinting, arch-fiend, JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

Should you be curious to know my name, (and I would not have addressed you anonymously but for you and your hated Government having deprived even a poor helpless woman of free speech,) you will learn it from my husband immediately after our city is rid of the hated presence of your troops, which, I fear, will not be until our liberties are fully secured to us by the complete establishment of the Southern Confederacy, but which God grant may be soon.

My husband desires me to add that he would call on you now, and deliver this warning, along with a proper chastisement for your unwarranted insult to the ladies of New-Orleans, could he receive the word of a man of honor that you would resent it personally.

I shall teach my children to link your name with everything cowardly and base.

With great abhorrence, I subscribe myself,
A MISSISSIPPIAN.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE WOMEN.

The *Delta* publishes a carefully prepared sketch of the manner in which Gen. BUTLER has dealt with the rebels in New-Orleans, and introduces the following letter, which was sent to Mayor MONROE during the controversy about the famous "women of the town" order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 16, 1862.

SIR: There can be, there has been, no room for misunderstanding of General Order No. 28.

No lady will take any notice of a strange gentleman, and *a fortiori* of a stranger, simply in such form as to attract attention. Common women do.

Therefore, whatever woman, lady or mistress, gentle or simple, who, by gesture, look or word, insults, shows contempt for, thus attracting to herself the notice of my officers and soldiers, will be deemed to act as becomes her vocation as a common woman, and will be liable to be treated accordingly. This was most fully explained to you at my office.

I shall not, as I have not, abated a single word of that order; it was well considered; if obeyed, will protect the true and modest women from all possible insult. The others will take care of themselves.

You can publish your letter, if you publish this note, and your apology.

Respectfully, BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor of New-Orleans.
A true copy.
P. AD. FORTIER, Clerk to Mayor.

THE SKIRMISH AT GRAND GULF.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 1.

For several days back, rumors have been current in this city to the effect that our navy had suffered in a conflict up the river, and that Gen. WILLIAMS' Brigade had been badly cut up by the cotton-burning scoundrels who march under the banner of the New-York scavenger—LOVELL. The facts are these: On the 26th inst., while the forces under Gen. WILLIAMS were descending the river, they were fired on, when off Grand Gulf, by a field battery of four guns. One man was killed and one officer slightly wounded. The gunboat *Kinio* then opened on the town, and the battery, with its camp, about a mile and a half in rear of the town, was thereby persuaded to leave.

Four companies of the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, under Major BOARDMAN, were landed to destroy the camp. These forces came up as the rebels were leaving, guns and tents having preceded them. A few shots only were exchanged, and the pursuit was discontinued at night. One of the Union troops was wounded, and several of the rebels were seen to fall. Unfortunately, the gallant and accomplished Aid-de-camp of Gen. WILLIAMS, Lieut. GEORGE C. DE KAY, (who left his studies in Europe to assist his country in this hour of her trial,) who volunteered to land with Major BOARDMAN'S troops, was severely, and, it is feared, fatally wounded, while some distance in advance of the advanced guard. He received seven buckshot in the left arm, and five in the left side. No manlier youth has been stricken since the opening of the war. Mr. DE KAY'S mother resides at Newport, R. I.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

GEN. BUTLER'S ORDER.

In its issue of May 25, the *True Delta* has these remarks under the financial head:

And Order No. 30, issued on the 19th instant, forbids banks and bankers from paying depositors' checks otherwise than in bank bills, United States Treasury notes, gold or silver, and makes it obligatory on all persons and firms who have issued small notes or shinplasters, to redeem them on presentation in the above-named currency. In pursuance of these orders, the several banks have ceased receiving and disbursing Confederate notes, and most of them have already commenced paying out their own bills, while the others have only been prevented from doing so by the want of a bank note currency. The latter will soon be supplied, however, as new issues have been struck off, and will be circulated as fast as signed by the various bank Presidents and Cashiers. The city, also, has discontinued its emission of notes redeemable in Confederate currency, and since Wednesday, has been redeeming such private issues as were secured by deposits in the hands of the City Treasurer, while all of the shinplaster issuers, with, we learn, but few exceptions, have endeavored to comply with Gen. BUTLER'S injunctions to them, and the people at large feel much better than for some months past, so far, at least, as regards the currency question. One of the private bankers has, in an excess of liberality, offered to buy up Confederate notes, daily, at the rate of one dollar in silver coin for four of the former, but this gave rise to out-door speculation which led to offers on the street of six and a half dollars in silver for twenty dollars in Confederate notes, and a lady competitor paid as high as ten dollars in silver for twenty in paper. It was palpable, however, that none but the most needy holders appeared to be willing to submit to a heavy discount on Confederate money, while those who own large amounts of it were indisposed to part with it at almost any sacrifice.

Rates of specie have materially declined since our weekly review of the 17th inst., and operations were confined to unimportant sales at steadily receding figures. Receipts of uncurrent bank notes of other Southern States have been for the most part but little better than nominal during the week, and the brokers exchanged such as were presented to them at previous quotations.

PERTINENT INQUIRIES.

The same paper says that the following inquiries are to be propounded to the officers of the respective banks:

1. How much money had each individual Director of your bank, or the firm of which he is a member, on the 16th September, 1861, to his or their credit on your books?

2. Who of the members of your bank voted to suspend specie payments, and who to continue cash payments?

3. How much Confederate money had each member of your direction to his credit, or the credit of his firm, on your books, on the morning of the day of promulgation of Major-Gen. BUTLER'S currency proclamation?

4. How much Confederate money has each director to his own credit or the credit of his firm, at this time, on the books of your bank?

5. How much Confederate money has your bank now on hand, and how much had it on the morning of the 16th of September, 1861?

6. Have you paid any of your cash depositors their balances? Give their names, amounts and manner of settlement.

7. How much specie, and in what form, if any, did your bank send out of the State, under the pretence of apprehension for its safety?

JACOB BARKER'S BANK.

BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-ORLEANS, May 21, 1862.

In obedience to the order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, this Bank will discontinue the receipt and the purchase of Confederate States Treasury Notes on and after the 27th inst.

With all persons who have or may make deposits therein, under a special written contract, good faith will be kept, and payments made as usual, pursuant to the terms of such contract.

Since the discredit of shinplasters, this bank has issued, to a very small amount, notes of the denomination of one, two, three and five dollars, more for convenience than for profit; and will continue to do so, on the terms prescribed by Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, in his published order, giving them out at par for city and State notes, and for current bank notes, redeemable daily in the same description of paper, when it can be procured.

The clause inserted on the face of the bills—"Payable in city bank notes, six months after the termination of the present war"—is to assure the public that they will ultimately be redeemed at par with gold and silver—which will assuredly be done as soon as the banks generally resume specie payments—and to guard against a scarcity of other small current notes which may arise from the banks refusing to issue small notes. JACOB BARKER.

CONFISCATION.

From the Delta, May 24.

Among the high deeds of Judge MOISE, during his season of power in New-Orleans, was the confiscation of the property of Mr. JAMES GREENLEAF, a merchant and accomplished gentleman. The property consisted of bonds, bank stock and real estate. Of course no trace can just now be found of the bonds and bank stock. Yesterday, however, Gen. SHEPLEY, the Military Governor of our city, visited in person two houses on Canal-street. They proved to be the property of Mr. GREENLEAF. One of them was occupied, and the General informed the tenant that he should take possession of the house for the owner; and directed the occupant, who is a lady, to pay no more rents to the Confederate Public Receiver, but to pay them to him. The interview between the General and the lady was marked by some sallies in regard to the virtues of the two systems—secession and Union. Mr. GREENLEAF is the son of the late SIMON GREENLEAF of Harvard University, and his wife is the sister of the poet LONGFELLOW. When such people are cheated in New-Orleans, it is time the town went through the crust of the earth.

"HOW DOTH THE LITTLE BUSY BEE."

The *Bee*, after two weeks' suspension, made its reappearance on the morning of May 22. The following, which we find at the head of its columns, shows on what terms the publication of the paper is resumed:

NEW-ORLEANS, May 21, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. Butler, Commander-in-Chief of the Department of the Gulf.

GENERAL: Our article of the 16th inst., in reference to cotton, was thought by you to have been "an elaborate though covert argument in favor of the cotton-burning mob." We desire frankly to assure you you were mistaken in its tenor.

We have not intended, and do not intend, to advocate the destruction of cotton or other crops by the Southern people. We believe it to be a barbarous and wanton waste of property, not to be tolerated by the civilized world.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
G. F. WEISSE & CO.

Upon the publication of the foregoing note, the *Bee* may resume its publication, and the business of its office. BENJ. F. BUTLER,
May 21, 1862. Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

THOSE BELLS.

From the Delta, May 31.

The fine ship *North America*, Capt. COLLIER, sailed last evening for Boston, bearing the bells which Gen. BEAUREGARD dethroned from the Southern towers, with a view to having them cast into cannon. We do not know what order accompanied them, but it would not be inappropriate to have them united into one great casting, so that they may, from the roof of Faneuil Hall, chime an eternal tone to freedom, just as loud and strong as that bell on St. Peter's, which calls a world to the worship of God. Can the Beauregard bells be put to a higher service?

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE CONFISCATION OF COTTON AND SUGAR.

The *Delta* discusses at length the question, "Will cotton or sugar be confiscated?" It says:

"We are inclined to the opinion that something should be done to stop the destruction of cotton and sugar. We doubt not that prompt and efficient measures will be taken to punish those who thus destroy property, as enemies to the community.

But, says one, the cotton is my own. Is there any law, moral or municipal, to hinder my doing 'as I will with mine own?' Is it yours in the full sense of the word? Do you owe no debts? Have you no note in bank discounted on the faith that your cotton crop would pay it? Have you not received advances from your factor upon the strength of it? Is there no mortgage on your plantation, the interest of which is to be kept down by the sale of your cotton? How are your slaves to be clothed and fed if you burn your crop? Do you not owe it to them to protect them so far? If either of these things are true, is it not just as dishonest to burn your crop as it would be to set fire to your house after you had mortgaged it to your neighbor, or, after it is insured, to cheat the insurance company out of the insurance? Where is the "chivalry" in burning up what does not belong to you? Where the honor in destroying that which you have pledged to another? It is pretty cheap patriotism to destroy a crop already eaten up and belonging to one's factors.

The truth is, however, the owners of the cotton do not burn it. In this city not a bale of cotton or a hogshead of sugar was destroyed by its owners. It was done by a mob of men and women, which ruled here, the most of the leaders of which are either fugitives at Camp Moore or prisoners at Fort Jackson.

So it is in the country. We are informed that applications have been made to Gen. BUTLER for arms, to be given to the planters, that they may protect their property from the mob, and that he has already sent them, and brought down to the city one gentleman's cotton who has called on him for protection. It will be necessary, as we have said, to take some action in the matter. If a man, the owner of property, chooses to impoverish himself by burning his cotton and sugar, as he hopes to the injury of the United States, it is difficult to see why the United States may not—nay, should not—burn his houses and confiscate the remainder of his property at once, so that the man shall be as poor as he desires to be.

If a man in a mob burns another's property, he should be hanged as high as Haman.

THE THUGS.

The *True Delta* has an article headed "Social disorganization," which says:

Within the past ten days we have received numerous letters from the parishes on the river, above and below the city, all detailing, with greater or lesser circumstantiality, the dangers to which life and property on the plantations are exposed from the fugitive Thugs, whom a righteous retribution has at length overtaken here. Below the city, on the river, these piratical assassins are now operating in skiffs, which they can easily and readily conceal during the day, or when apprehensive of arrest and punishment at the hands of the Federal authorities; and at night they launch them, invade the quarters of the plantations, maltreating or tampering with the slave population, inciting them to outrage and insurrection, while they themselves take everything portable they can lay their hands on. The highest praise is due and, indeed, universally accorded to the United States military authorities in this place for their intelligent comprehension of the character and extent, and *modus operandi* of this political banditti, and their exemplary promptitude in grappling with them, with a determination to crush them out forever, if in their power, during their stay here. * * * In the parishes, below the city particularly, the greatest uneasiness is felt, and at the moment it is not in the power of the planters therein to come personally to the authorities, and, as the custom is, they address themselves to their regular newspaper mouth-piece. They ask us to appeal to Gen. BUTLER under circumstances of unusual peril. There are several crevasses of most formidable proportions on both banks of the river, which threaten to submerge much of the entire country, from the English Turn to the sea. This inundation, owing to so large a number of their best working hands being taken for Federal work on the forts Jackson and St. Philip, is likely to obtain the mastery, and if so, all the horrors of pestilence and famine will surely be experienced. To prevent this, the planters thus endangered, hope Gen. BUTLER will order a return to them of their working force, and the use of the *Diana* steamboat to enable them to get in good season such material as may be required for the repulsion of the invasive flood. The *Diana* was in that trade, and as a boat will be required to take many articles as well as persons to the forts, they think the General will, under the circumstances, allow her to resume her weekly trips, performing otherwise such services as may be required of her by the authorities. The exigency is urgent and the necessity great, and the respectable citizens, in whose behalf we speak, scarcely know which is really least desirable—the overflow of their lands and a total loss of their crops, or an interruption of the Thugs; although, if compelled to choose, we believe they will willingly prefer the former.

THE CHANGE.

The *Delta* discourses on and contrasts the past and the present as follows:

Prior to the 1st day of May inst. this city was nominally in possession of an armed force, under the rebel Gen. LOVELL, but was really controlled by a band of desperate men, who, with stiletto and slung-shot, enforced a community that from long subservience to this baleful influence had become timorous and almost afraid to assert its manhood to obey their mandates. Men had been shot down and stabbed in the back on suspicion of adherence to the old Union; others had been dragged from their beds and forced to serve in the rebel army against their will. For saying that the forts had fallen just before the arrival of the Federal fleet, an innocent man was incarcerated in the calaboose, and when the American vessels of war arrived before the city, several Germans who indulged in some slight demonstration of joy, were foully stabbed in broad daylight, near the French Market. So terrible was the anarchy that, a few weeks before the capture of the city, it was found necessary to proclaim martial law, to protect, if possible, peaceable citizens from the godless, damnable mob, which had converted liberty into the most unbridled and reckless license. * * *

During the first few days of the present month, a man wearing the uniform of the United States could not pass through the streets without incurring the risk of assassination, or at least of malicious insult; to-day an officer or soldier can walk alone and unarmed as safely as though he were in his native town. The ladies, who had been taught to believe that a "Yankee soldier" was a combination of the gorilla and sheep, and that his morals and clothes were of an equally bad cut, evinced their disdain and fear of contamination by a movement of their dresses which provoked more criticism of their ankles than of their behavior.

By issuing an order as ingenious as it has proved effectual, Gen. BUTLER has transformed the gentler sex from scowling, acidulous-faced women, into a charming, well conducted and modest community of ladies.

When Gen. BUTLER arrived here the stores were all closed, and men, women and children lounged about the streets with a vacant, listless and downcast air, that gave an almost funereal aspect to a city noted for its gayety. By judiciously fining a number of merchants for not opening their places of business, Judge BELL soon taught this numerous class that the Major-General's proclamation was not written as a pastime, and now Canal and St. Charles streets present a cheerful prospect, and are apparently reaping a benefit in the way of a moderate but healthy trade.

Of the incalculable relief afforded the almost starving masses of poor people it is unnecessary to speak. The blessings of destitute women who have obtained food for their hungry children and the gratitude of the men whose stalwart arms had become weak from long inaction and compulsory fasting, but who now find employment for their thews and sinews in the service of that Government which practically believes that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," are stronger proofs of the humanity of the Commanding-General than any panegyric that we can bestow."

A SAD PICTURE.

The *True Delta* gives this sketch:

"The merchant listlessly walks to his counting-room, the trader sluggishly repairs to his store, the master mechanic is seen anywhere else than in his workshop, and while the universal wail of urgent necessity is heard on our streets, nobody seems willing to work, and if any consent they demand in reliable money double what they could obtain in the most prosperous times. This condition of things, our word for it, cannot endure, and, however distressing an emigration of a body so numerous as that we are describing might be, we should infinitely rather have their room than their company—it is a million of times more welcome. It will take a long time to make New-Orleans what it was this time two years ago. At present, hundreds are living upon the savings of years of patient and enduring toil, in the expectation that the war will soon end, and that past engagements could be faithfully fulfilled. This, we fear, is hoping against hope, and landlords and others may just as well adapt themselves to the necessities of the occasion, and stimulate exertion by suitable reductions. America, North, is now having some of the trials which have lost to so many peoples their liberties, and the means of subsistence to the hewers of wood and the drawers of water of human society; and the depth of the ruin no one can fathom, nor the extent of the political misfortunes measure: let us not, however, aggravate the unavoidable by unwise conduct; but gird up our loins like men, and with willing hands and resolute hearts defy the worst that may befall us."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, Capt. CRAVEN, and the United States ship *Richmond*, which have been up the river for several days back, dropped down on the evening of May 29, and anchored off the city.

Col. E. F. JONES, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, the gallant leader of the gallant Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, which was mobbed in Baltimore on the 19th of April, says the *Delta* of May 24, has had leave of absence for thirty days, and he will go North in a day or two; he is at present commander of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip.

The late Mayor MONROE does not enjoy the seclusion of Fort Jackson. He dreams audibly, suffers from the nightmare, and the mosquitoes pester him. He has been a great sinner, and it is just that the flies should be permitted to do unto him as he has done unto others.

A number of runaway negroes have applied to the Police Station for board and lodging, under the mistaken impression that they would be taken care of at the public expense. Maj. WINDSOR, Chief of Police, incontinently delivered them over to the custody of their masters whenever application was made for that purpose. Others remain in limbo until called for by their owners.

"Judging from the quantity of baggage we saw on board the steamboat *Moro*, bound for Red River," says the *True Delta*, of May 21, "we should conclude that there were a number fleeing from this famine-threatened city to where provisions are more plentiful. Fearing that the means of subsistence will not come to the city, they prefer going to them. The *Moro* will be unable to accommodate all who are anxious to leave the city for any place but this. The only consolation we can draw from this is, that it reduces the number of mouths to feed."

SARAH ALEXANDER *alias* SUSAN SALISBURY, for threatening to take the life of United States soldiers, was sent to the Workhouse for one month.

The *True Delta* of May 21, says: We saw sugar going to the levee yesterday, which looked very much as though a shipment was about to be made. Of course this is mere speculation, as we could find no one who could give us any definite information on the subject.

The *True Delta* of May 25 has this paragraph: We are informed that another consignment of flour had been received by the Committee of Subsistence, and that it would be issued out to reliable and trustworthy bakers in limited quantities. This plan, we understand, has been adopted in consequence of some of the bakers, to whom the flour was sold, selling it on speculation instead of making it into bread. If the flour is issued in limited quantities to those who will bake it into bread, and sell it again for the currency of the city, and not demand gold and silver as some have done, more families will be supplied than if the flour was issued to them.

The value of the food distributed among the poor by order of Gen. BUTLER, during the twelve days, ending May 24, is said to be ten thousand dollars.

NIM'S famous battery of Flying Artillery, from Boston, arrived in the river on the night of May 23.

The run upon the city treasury on Thursday and yesterday by those holding shinplasters, says the *Delta* of May 24, was really "tremendous and furious to behold," so much so in fact that the police were unable to keep back the crowd of men, women and children, and were under the necessity of closing the doors in self-defence. Yesterday morning we noticed that a military force had been invoked to aid in keeping back the crowd. There is no pretext for this desperate scramble. The city has pledged itself to redeem all the bills issued by these individuals and firms whose names have been given to the public as having deposited with the treasurer amole security for such redemption. This being the case, these shinplasters should pass just as current as the city bills. That they will all be redeemed in due time, there is no reasonable cause for doubting.

On Saturday, May 23, the steamer *Alice Vivian* arrived from Mobile with 1,800 bbls. flour, consigned to the Subsistence Committee; and on the 24th the *Empire Parish* came in from Shreveport with a large assorted cargo of provisions, consigned to various parties.

In the interim between the disbanding of the old police force of the city, and the organization of a new one upon Union principles, the Eighth Connecticut, and portions of other regiments, did the police duty.

The Custom-house was on May 25 adorned with a new American flag. It was raised at 8 o'clock, in presence of Gen. BUTLER and his Staff, (who saluted it uncovered) and Col. BIRGE'S Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers—the finest regiment in the city. A salvo of artillery from THOMPSON'S First Maine Battery greeted it, and Col. JONES'S band discoursed sweet music.

J. ELLIOTT SMITH, who went out as Quartermaster's Sergeant in the Eighth Vermont Regiment, has been detailed by Gen. BUTLER to superintend the repairing and putting in operation such telegraph lines leading out of New-Orleans as may be deemed important to the public service.

Our troops at Carrollton have a very pleasant camp ground, being surrounded by the levee, blackberries and negroes. It is Gen. PHELPS' Brigade—a splendid body of soldiers, under a commander that knows well how to use them, if necessary.

May 27 was the last day in the life of shinplasters in New-Orleans. The people must feel relieved, for a great nuisance is abated.

Lieut. F. V. N. HITCHCOCK, lately Adjutant at Fort Pike, has been appointed Aid-de-Camp upon the staff of Gen. PHELPS.

The steamer *Mississippi*, Capt. SAMPSON, arrived from Key West last night, bringing subsistence stores for the United States Army. The vessel is heavily laden, and the cargo is one of the largest ever reported at New-Orleans.

A soldier named BATES, of the Eighth New-Hampshire Regiment, was accidentally drowned in the New Canal, near the Half-way House. He had a companion, a shoemaker of this city, who was also drowned at the same time.

A woman with but one eye, and badly marked with the small-pox, was arrested, on May 30, in the Second District, charged with deporting herself in a very violent manner. She said she would kill Gen. BUTLER, and that the Yankees were all a lousy set. Sent to Provost Court. She refused to give her name.

The steamer *Connecticut* arrived on May 29, bringing a large supply of naval stores and a heavy mail. Among her passengers were J. P. TWEED, of Cincinnati; E. W. FOX, of St. Louis, and Major SCOTT, who was to take charge of the Post-office.

ALEX. PEREIRA was adjudged guilty of having administered to United States soldiers, for the lucre of gain, a certain villainous compound marked and labeled "Double Rectified," whereby the said soldiers became too much "enthused" to attend to military duties. He was fined $100, to be paid in good funds.

The following advertisement appears in the *Delta:*

The Union Association of New-Orleans will hold its regular meeting on Saturday, the 31st inst., at 5½ o'clock P. M., at the Lyceum Hall.

All members are requested to be punctual, as matters of importance will be submitted to the consideration of the meeting. Published by order of the "Union Association of New-Orleans."

The *Delta*, of May 25, has these paragraphs:

Gen. THOMAS WILLIAMS is in possession of Baton Rouge. He is an able man, a true soldier, and his presence must be as sunlight to the oppressed citizens of that place.

In the course of a few days we shall enjoy telegraphic communication with the North. We shall at once enter the family of the Associate Press, and lift the cloud which has obscured our fellow-citizens for a year back.

If any person is aggrieved from an unlawful interference with his personal rights and property by any soldier of the United States Army, the General Commanding will deem it a favor to have all such cases brought to his notice.

We print, to-day, a bad poem, on the capture of New-Orleans. It is from a lady, and as we are of an impressible nature, we could not reject the production. It is neither worthy of the theme, nor of "one of the female poets of America."

Steamers *Gen. McClellan*, *Diana*, *Webb* and *Morning Light*; ships *North America*, *E. W. Farley*, *City of New-York*, *Gen. Butler*, *Parliament*, *Premier*, *James Hovey* and *Dewitt Clinton* are in port. The *Great Republic* is at Ship Island. The *Wallace* and *Tamerlane* are inward bound.

Rebel Proposals to Assassinate Gen. Butler.

$10,000 FOR THE HEAD OF BUTLER.

To the Editor of the Mississippian:

As the modern Nero, the brutal, beastly and sanguinary savage, Gen. B. F. BUTLER, has, by virtue of his General Order, No. 28, dated at New-Orleans on the 15th of May, violated the principles of warfare, and, as he proposes to outrage the chastity of the women of the South, who, by the misfortunes of war, fall into his hands, it is our plain duty to rid our country and the world of the horrid, hideous monster, by any means that can be commanded. When a man turns to be an enemy of the human race, he forfeits his right to a habitation upon the face of the world, and he who relieves the world of such an unnatural creature is entitled to a monument in the memory of mankind.

Let there be a purse of $10,000 made up and offered for the head of this man BUTLER, or to any one who will take his life by any means whatsoever. If the person who kills him should lose his own life by doing so, let the money go to his heirs, or to whoever he may designate. I would suggest that this money be made up in sums of not less than $100. BRUTUS.

NO QUARTER TO PICAYUNE BUTLER.

(From the Charleston Mercury.)

Let this be the sworn resolve of every Southern man. The debased wretch and inhuman tyrant who has published his proclamation, consigning to the horrid embraces of a bestial soldiery, the mothers and daughters of a Southern city, which, for the time is at his mercy, deserves not to be treated according to the laws of honorable warfare. If he is caught hang him! If he keeps out of harm's reach, and ventures not upon the field of battle, let poison or the knife do its secret, but deadly work. He has forfeited his life, in any manner in which it can be taken, to every man, woman and child in the Confederacy.

As God is our judge, says the *Mississippian*, we believe that the day of retribution is coming for the monster and the Government which sustains him in his crimes.

ASSASSINATION OF THE INFAMOUS BUTLER.

From the Mississippian.

For a day or two past, we have "heard upon the breeze" a report that the monster who has so outraged the moral sentiment of mankind by his proclamations and orders has been sent "where the wicked cease from troubling." We fear the report has no foundation in fact. Perhaps the wish was father to the thought.

It would be retributive justice, not revenge, which would consign him to the gulf of black despair—deep "as his will for others would create." The most pious heart might, without irreverence, ejaculate the prayer. "Cancel his bond of life, great God, I pray, that I may live to say the dog is dead."

What a happy day it will be for the South, when like MIRIAM, we can celebrate the deliverance of our country from the cruel oppression of a race, of whose moral sentiments and feelings the blue-eyed slanderer of female chastity and purity is a fit type and representation. When that day arrives the only drop of bitterness which will weigh in our cup of joy will be the reflection that we speak a common language and spring from a common lineage.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

National Operations Against the City.

Gen. Benham's Force Protected by the Gunboats.

A Determined Resistance to be Made by the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 14.

FROM CHARLESTON.

MR. EDW. L. PIERCE, agent of the Government for the cultivation of the cotton lands in the Carolinas, reached Washington to-day, having left our troops at James Island on Tuesday. He thinks Gen. BENHAM, who is in charge of the expedition, will not advance upon Charleston until he receives reinforcements. At present his command is well protected by our gunboats. It was reported and believed that a portion of BEAUREGARD'S army, some twenty-five thousand or more, had arrived at Charleston, and that a determined resistance would be made by the rebels. When Mr. PIERCE steamed out of the harbor, he heard heavy firing, and presumes it to have been the rebels practicing at their fortifications near the city, which are said to be extensive and formidable. Mr. PIERCE says the gunboats are in plain sight of Fort Sumter, and that our troops display the greatest earnestness to repossess that famous stronghold, and to occupy the birthplace of secession.

Mr. PIERCE brings with him a full and interesting statement of the cotton planting carried on under his supervision; the amount of labor performed by the contrabands, and other information pertaining to his mission. He has been in conference with Secretary CHASE, and will probably return to the field of his labors at an early day.

From Fernandina, Fla.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 14.

The United States steamer *Massachusetts* arrived at 12 o'clock last night from Fernandina, with a number of prisoners from vessels which she has captured. She communicated with the fleet off Charleston.

Obituary.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 14.

ROBERT M. PALMER, Minister to the Argentine Confederation, died at sea, on his way home from Parana.

THE BATTLE OF CROSS KEYS.

Another Account of the Fight Between Fremont and Jackson.

Six Hundred Rebel Dead Left on the Field.

One Rebel General Killed and Two Others, Including Jackson, Wounded.

The following account of the battle of Cross Keys is furnished by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette:*

PORT REPUBLIC, Va., Monday, June 9.

We have had stirring times in this Department. JACKSON took his trains over the river here on Friday, and returned and gave us battle yesterday, five miles from this place, on the Harrisonburgh road.

The battle for two hours raged fiercely. SCHENCK had the right, MILROY the centre, and the Blenker Division the left.

SCHENCK was not assailed except by skirmishing fighting. MILROY was in the hottest of the fight and drove the enemy back from point to point. The first brigade of the Blenker division, under Gen. STAHL, fought well and held the enemy back for some two hours, suffering a great loss from a destructive fire from the enemy. The left wing finally gave way, and our whole line was ordered back half a mile, to a more favorable position. The enemy did not advance, but commenced a retreat, as we learn here, previous to our falling back, and by 10 o'clock this morning their whole army had crossed the river, and set fire to the bridge. We pursued, but not in time to save the bridge. Surgeon CANTWELL, of the Eighty-second Ohio, was wounded, not dangerously. Capt. CHAS. WORTH was mortally wounded.

The Seventy-third Ohio lost four killed and three wounded; the Third Virginia, four killed and thirteen wounded; the Fifth Virginia, three killed and seventeen wounded; the Twenty-fifth Ohio, six killed and sixty-eight wounded; the Sixtieth Ohio, four killed and eleven wounded. STAHL'S Brigade lost in killed, wounded and missing, 405 privates and 28 officers. Several colonels and captains were wounded, and one captain killed, in the Blenker Division. BUELL'S Brigade lost ten killed and seventy wounded. The Bucktails lost one killed and ten wounded. Our total loss will be from 100 to 150 killed, and from 400 to 500 killed and wounded.

The enemy's loss was very heavy. Four hundred of their dead, by actual count, were found unburied on one field. From the numbers of their dead scattered in other parts

CHRONICLE OF THE REBELLION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Addenda to Gen. Banks' Report—Particulars of the Rebel Retreat—Number of Prisoners Captured by Jackson.

WINCHESTER, Wednesday, June 11.

Gen. BANKS requests the publication of the following, as having been omitted in his report:

"Brig.-Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS, commanding the First Division of the Army of the Shenandoah, received and promptly saw executed all the orders emanating from me, and by his military experience and knowledge of the proper disposition and movements of troops upon the battle-field, as well as by his admirable coolness and energy, rendered invaluable service during the retreat.

All the arrangements for the sick and wounded were made by Dr. THOMAS ANTISELL, Medical Director of the First Division, then acting as Department Director, discharging his duties with marked ability; his name was inadvertently omitted in the report, Dr. KANE being absent only at Winchester."

Officers of the First Maryland, recently escaped from captivity, give an emphatic denial to the charge against Mr. CLARK, of the New-York *Herald*, at the battle of Front Royal. They say he was of essential service to Col. KENLY, acting as his aid, and carrying orders, regardless of the danger of his position. Mr. CLARK, amid a shower of lead, went to the bank of the Shenandoah and cut the ferry-rope with his knife, thus preventing, for a time, the enemy from crossing that stream. After his capture, a rebel officer said: "We intend to raise the black flag in all future battles." Mr. CLARK inquired if he spoke by authority, saying, if so, he would find means to convey this intelligence to his Union friends, and the rebels would find it a game that more than one could play at. Mr. CLARK openly denounced them to their faces as a set of murderers, traitors and pirates; that, as a British subject and non-combatant, his Government would see justice meted out to them if they inflicted any punishment on him.

Major WILSON, Capts. SMITH and REYNOLDS, and Lieuts. WILSON and DURRON, of the First Maryland, made their escape at the battle of Harrisonburgh. Lieut. SELFRIDGE, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, also escaped. Major WILSON and his friends were spectators of the battle. He reports that when JACKSON retreated he took his way toward the Port Republic bridge, and had succeeding in getting over with most of his main body, when Gen. SHIELDS' advance appeared on the left bank, cut him off from a portion of his train and rear guard, consisting of four regiments of infantry, four of cavalry, and four guns. These still retreating, took the road toward Mount Crawford, while Gen. FREMONT was moving a column to cut them off at that point. Major WILSON heard heavy firing in that direction on Saturday, and believes they were making a desperate resistance.

The rebels left 200 head of cattle and sheep on the Staunton Pike, which were secured by Gen. FREMONT, and he also states 300 of the enemy's wagons were captured.

ASHBY was said by prisoners to have been mortally wounded by the Kane rifles, and died shortly after the battle. Lieut.-Col. KANE and Lieut.-Col. WYNDHAM, of the New-Jersey Cavalry, were reported dead.

Lieut.-Col. DUSHANE was captured unhurt at the battle of Front Royal.

JACKSON'S retreat through Harrisonburgh was a perfect panic.

The total number of prisoners taken by JACKSON from this place was 1,672, many of whom have since escaped.

The enemy's killed at Front Royal was 283.

Col. MURPHY, of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, and the other prisoners were sent forward on the Staunton Pike when JACKSON retreated through Harrisonburgh. Col. FREMONT had sent down a strong cavalry force to attempt a recapture.

The telegraph line is completed, but not yet in working order from this place to Harper's Ferry, and the builders are now employed on the line to Strasburgh.

The rebel prisoners, owing to the inclement state of the weather, were not sent forward yesterday, but are still comfortably fed and domiciled here.

The late rout of JACKSON appears to have increased the spirit of rebellion in the valley. Nothing can be more bitter than the language and actions of the female rebels at the success of our arms. They omit no opportunity of showing their hatred of the Yankees.

Gen. Banks' Report of his March from Strasburgh to Williamsport.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY SHENANDOAH, June —, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Information was received on the evening of **May 23**, that the enemy in very large force had descended on the guard at Front Royal, Col. KENLY, First Maryland Regiment, commanding, burning the bridges and driving our troops toward Strasburgh with great loss. Owing to what was deemed an extravagant statement of the enemy's strength, these reports were received with some distrust; but a regiment of infantry, with a strong detachment of cavalry and a section of artillery, were immediately sent to reinforce Col. KENLY. Later in the evening, dispatches from fugitives who had escaped to Winchester, informed us that Col. KENLY'S force had been destroyed, with but few exceptions, and the enemy, 15,000 or 20,000 strong, were advancing by rapid marches on Winchester.

Orders were immediately given to halt the reinforcements sent to Front Royal, which had moved by different routes, and detachments of troops under experienced officers were sent in every direction to explore the roads leading from Front Royal to Strasburgh, Middletown, Newtown and Winchester, and ascertain the force, position and purpose of this sudden movement of the enemy. It was soon found that his pickets were in possession of every road, and rumors from every quarter represented him in movement, in rear of his pickets, in the direction of our camp.

The extraordinary force of the enemy could no longer be doubted. It was apparent, also, that they had a more extended purpose than the capture of the brave little band at Front Royal.

This purpose could be nothing less than the defeat of my own command, or its possible capture by occupying Winchester, and by this movement intercepting supplies or reinforcements, and cutting off all possibility of retreat.

It was also apparent from the reports of fugitives, prisoners, Union men and our own reconnoitering parties, that all the three divisions of the enemy's troops known to be in the valley, and embracing at least twenty-five thousand men, were united and close upon us, in some enterprise not yet developed.

The suggestion that, had their object been a surprise, they would have given notice of their approach by an attack on Front Royal, was answered by the fact that on the only remaining point of attack—the Staunton road—our outposts were five miles in advance, and daily reconnoissances made for a distance of twelve miles towards Woodstock.

Under this interpretation of the enemy's plans our position demanded instant decision and action. Three courses were open to us: First, a retreat across Little North Mountain to the Potomac River on the West; second, an attack upon the enemy's flank on the Front Royal road; third, a rapid movement direct upon Winchester, with a view to anticipate his occupation of the town by seizing it ourselves—thus placing my command in communication with its original base of operations, in the line of reinforcements by Harper's Ferry and Martinsburgh, and securing a safe retreat in case of disaster. To remain at Strasburgh was to be surrounded; to move over the mountains was to abandon our train at the outset, and to subject my command to flank attacks without possibility of succor; and to attack, the enemy being in such overwhelming force, could only result in certain destruction. It was therefore determined to enter the lists with the enemy in a race or a battle—as he should choose—for the possession of Winchester, the key of the valley, and for us the position of safety.

THE MARCH.

At 3 o'clock A. M., the 24th inst., the reinforcements—infantry, artillery and cavalry—sent to Col. KENLY, were recalled; the advance guard, Col. DONNELLY'S Brigade, were ordered to return to Strasburgh, several hundred disabled men left in our charge by SHIELDS' Division were put upon the march, and our wagon train ordered forward to Winchester under escort of cavalry and infantry. Gen. HATCH, with nearly our whole force of cavalry and six pieces of artillery, was charged with the protection of the rear of the column and the destruction of army stores for which transportation was not provided, with instructions to remain in front of the town as long as possible, and hold the enemy in check, our expectations of attack being in that direction. All these orders were executed with incredible alacrity, and soon after 9 o'clock the column was on the march, Col. DONNELLY in front, Col. GORDON in the centre and Gen. HATCH in the rear.

A STAMPEDE.

The column had passed Cedar Creek, about three miles from Strasburgh, with the exception of the rear guard, still in front of Strasburgh, when information was received from the front that the enemy had attacked the train, and was in full possession of the road at Middletown. This report was confirmed by the return of fugitives, refugees and wagons, which came tumbling to the rear in fearful confusion.

It being apparent now that our immediate danger was in front, the troops were ordered to the head of the column and the train to the rear; and in view of a possible necessity for our return to Strasburgh, Capt. JAMES W. ABERT, Topographical Corps—who, associated with him the Zouaves d'Afrique, Capt. COLLIS—was ordered to prepare Cedar Creek Bridge for the flames, in order to prevent a pursuit in that direction by the enemy. In the execution of this order Capt. ABERT and the Zouaves were cut off from the column, which they joined at Williamsport. They had at Strasburgh a very sharp conflict with the enemy, in which his cavalry suffered severely. An interesting report of this affair will be found in the reports of Capt. ABERT and Capt. COLLIS.

THE FIRST CONFLICT.

The head of the reorganized column, Col. DONNELLY, commanding, encountered the enemy in force at Middletown, about thirteen miles from Winchester. Three hundred troops had been seen in town, but it soon appeared that larger forces were in the rear. The brigade halted, and the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, Col. KNIPE, was ordered to penetrate the woods on the right and dislodge the enemy's skirmishers. They were supported by a section of COWAN'S New-York Battery. Five companies of the enemy's cavalry were discovered in an open field in the rear of the woods, and our artillery, masked at first by the infantry, opened fire upon them. They stood fire for a while, but at length retreated, pursued by our skirmishers. The Twenty-eighth New-York, Lieut.-Col. BROWN, was now brought up, and under a heavy fire of infantry and artillery, the enemy were driven back more than two miles from the pike. Col. DONNELLY, being informed at that point, by a citizen in great alarm, that 4,000 men were in the woods, beyond, the men were anxious to continue the fight; but as this would have defeated our object by the loss of valuable time, with the exception of a small guard, they were ordered to resume the march.

This affair occurred under my own observation, and I have great pleasure in vouching for the admirable conduct of the officers and men. We lost one man killed and some wounded.

This episode, with the change of front, occupied nearly an hour, but it saved our column. Had the enemy vigorously attacked our train while at the head of the column, it would have been thrown into such dire confusion as to have made a successful continuation of our march impossible. Pending this contest, Col. BRODHEAD, of the First Mississippi Cavalry, was ordered to advance, and, if possible, to cut his way through and occupy Winchester. It was the report of this energetic officer that gave us the first assurance that our course was yet clear, and he was the first of our column to enter the town.

THE SECOND COMBAT.

When it was first reported that the enemy had pushed between us and Winchester, Gen. HATCH was ordered to advance with all his available cavalry from Strasburgh, leaving Col. DEFORREST to cover the rear and destroy stores not provided with transportation. Major VOUGHT, Fifth New-York Cavalry, had been previously ordered to reconnoitre the Front Royal road, to ascertain the position of the enemy, whom he encountered in force near Middletown, and was compelled to fall back, immediately followed by the enemy's cavalry, infantry and artillery. In this affair five of our men were killed and several wounded. The enemy's loss is not known.

After repeated attempts to force a passage through the lines of the enemy, now advanced to the pike, Gen. HATCH, satisfied that this result could not be accomplished without great loss, and supposing our army to have proceeded but a short distance, turned to the left and moved upon a parallel road, made several ineffectual attempts to effect a junction with the main column. At Newtown, however, he found Col. GORDON holding the enemy in check, and joined his brigade. Maj. COLLINS, with three companies of cavalry, mistaking the point where the main body of the cavalry left the road, dashed upon the enemy until stopped by the barricade of wagons and the tempestuous fire of infantry and artillery. His loss must have been very severe.

Six companies of the Fifth New-York, Col. DE FORREST, and six companies of the First Vermont Cavalry, Col. TOMPKINS, after repeated and desperate efforts to form a junction with the main body—the road now being filled with infantry, artillery and cavalry—fell back to Strasburgh, where they found the Zouaves D'Afrique. The Fifth New-York, failing to effect a junction at Winchester, and also at Martinsburgh, came in at Clear Spring with a train of thirty-two wagons and many stragglers. The First Vermont, Col. TOMPKINS, joined us at Winchester with six pieces of artillery, and participated in the fight of the next morning. Nothing could surpass the celerity and spirit with which the various companies of cavalry executed their movements, or their intrepid charges upon the enemy.

Gen. HATCH deserves great credit for the manner in which he discharged his duties as Chief of Cavalry in this part of our march, as well as at the fight at Winchester, and in covering the rear of our column to the river; but especially for the spirit infused into his troops during the brief period of his command, which, by confession of friend and foe, had been equal, if not superior, to the best of the enemy's long-trained mounted troops.

From this point the protection of the rear of the column devolved upon the forces under Col. GORDON.

THE THIRD COMBAT.

The guard having been separated from the column, and the rear of the train having been attacked by an increased force near the bridge between Newtown and Kernstown, Col. GORDON was directed to send back the Second Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS Commanding, the Twenty-seventh Indiana, Col. COLGROVE, and the Twenty-eighth New-York, Lieut.-Col. BROWN, to rescue the rear of the train and hold the enemy in check. They found him at Newtown with a strong force of infantry, artillery and cavalry.

The Second Massachusetts was deployed in the field, supported by the Twenty-eighth New-York and the Twenty-seventh Indiana, and ordered to drive the enemy from the town; and the battery was at the same time, so placed as to silence the guns of the enemy.

Both these objects were quickly accomplished. They found it impossible to reach Middletown, so as to enable the cavalry under Gen. HATCH to join the column, or to cover entirely the rear of the train. Large bodies of the enemy's cavalry passed upon our right and left, and the increased vigor of his movements demonstrated the rapid advance of the main body. A cavalry charge made upon our troops was received in squares on the right and on the road, and in the line of the left, which repelled his assault and gained time to reform the train, to cover its rear and to burn the disabled wagons. This affair occupied several hours—the regiments having been moved to the rear about 6 o'clock, and not reaching the town until after 12.

A full report by Col. GORDON, who commanded in person, is inclosed herewith. The principal loss of the Second Massachusetts occurred in this action.

THE FIGHT AT WINCHESTER.

The strength and purpose of the enemy were to us unknown when we reached Winchester, except upon surmise and vague rumors from Front Royal. These rumors were strengthened by the vigor with which the enemy had pressed our main column, and defeated at every point the efforts of detachments to effect a junction with the main column.

At Winchester, however, all suspicion was relieved on that subject. All classes—Secessionists, Unionists, refugees, fugitives and prisoners—argued that the enemy's force at or near Winchester was overwhelming, ranging from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand. Rebel officers, who came into our camp with entire unconcern, supposing that their own troops occupied the town as a matter of course, and were captured, confirmed these statements, and added that an attack would be made upon us at daybreak. I determined to test the substance and strength of the enemy by actual collision, and measures were promptly taken to prepare our troops to meet them. They had taken up their positions on entering the town after dark, without expectations of a battle, and were at disadvantage as compared with the enemy.

The rattling of musketry was heard during the latter part of the night, and before the break of day a sharp engagement occurred at the outposts. Soon after 4 o'clock the artillery opened its fire, which was continued without cessation till the close of the engagement.

The right of our line was occupied by the Third brigade, Col. GEO. H. GORDON commanding. The regiments were strongly posted, and near the centre covered by stone walls from the fire of the enemy.

Their infantry opened on the right, and soon both lines were under heavy fire.

The left was occupied by the Third brigade, Col. DUDLEY DONNELLY commanding.

The line was weak, compared with that of the enemy, but the troops were posted, and patiently awaited, as they nobly improved, their coming opportunity. The earliest movements of the enemy were on our left, two regiments being seen to move as with the purpose of occupying a position in flank or rear. Gen. HATCH sent a detachment of cavalry to intercept this movement, when it was apparently abandoned. The enemy suffered very serious loss from the fire of our infantry on the left. One regiment is represented by persons present during the action, and after the field was evacuated, as nearly destroyed.

The main body of the enemy was hidden during the early part of the action by the crest of the hill and the woods in the rear.

Their force was massed apparently upon our right, and their manœuvres indicated a purpose to turn us upon the Berryville road, where, it appeared subsequently, they had placed a considerable force, with a view of preventing reinforcements from Harper's Ferry. But the steady fire of our lines held them in check until a small portion of the troops on the right of our line made a movement to the rear. It is but just to add, that this was done under the erroneous impression that an order to withdraw had been given. No sooner was this observed by the enemy, than its regiments swarmed upon the crest of the hill, advancing from the woods upon our right, which, still continuing its fire steadily, advanced toward the town.

The overwhelming force of the enemy now suddenly showing itself, making further resistance unwise, orders were sent to the left by Capt. DE HAUTEVILLE to withdraw, which was done reluctantly but in order, the enemy having greatly suffered in that wing. A portion of the troops passed through the town in some confusion; but the column was soon reformed and continued its march in order.

This engagement held the enemy in check for five hours.

The forces engaged were greatly unequal. Indisposed to accept the early rumors concerning the enemy's strength, I reported to the Department that it was about 15,000. It is now conclusively shown that not less than 25,000 men were in position, and could have been brought into action. On the right and left their great superiority of numbers was plainly felt and seen, and the signal officers, from elevated positions, were enabled to count the regimental standards, indicating a strength equal to that I have stated.

My own command consisted of two brigades of less than 4,000 men, all told, with nine hundred (900) cavalry, ten Parrott guns, and one battery of 6-pounders, smooth-bore cannon. To this should be added the Tenth Maine regiment of infantry, and five companies of Maryland cavalry, stationed at Winchester, which were engaged in the action. The loss of the enemy was treble that of ours in killed and wounded. In prisoners ours greatly exceeds theirs.

Officers, whose word I cannot doubt, have stated, as the result of their own observations, that our men were fired upon from private dwellings in passing through Winchester; but I am credibly informed, and gladly believe, that the atrocities said to have been perpetrated upon our wounded soldiers by the rebels, are greatly exaggerated or entirely untrue.

Our march was turned in the direction of Martinsburgh, hoping there to meet with reinforcements—the troops moving in three parallel columns, each protected by an efficient rear guard. Pursuit by the enemy was prompt and vigorous, but our movements were rapid and without loss.

A few miles from Winchester, the sound of the steam whistle, heard in the direction of Martinsburgh, strengthened the hope of reinforcements, and stirred the blood of the men like a trumpet. Soon after, two squadrons of cavalry came dashing down the road, with wild hurrahs. They were thought to be the advance of the anticipated support, and received with deafening cheers. Every man felt like turning back upon the enemy. It proved to be the First Maryland Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. WETSCHKY, sent out in the morning as a train guard. Hearing the guns, they had returned to participate in the fight. Advantage was taken of this stirring incident to reorganize our column, and the march was continued with renewed spirit and ardor. At Martinsburgh, the column halted two and a half hours—the rear guard remaining until seven in the evening in rear of the town—and arrived at the river at sundown, forty-eight hours after the first news of the attack on Front Royal. It was a march of fifty-three miles, thirty-five of which were performed in one day. The scene of the river, when the rear guard arrived, was of the most animating and exciting description. A thousand camp-fires were burning on the hillside, a thousand carriages of every description were crowded upon the banks, and the broad river between the exhausted troops and their coveted rest.

The ford was too deep for the teams to cross in regular succession. Only the strongest horses, after a few experiments, were allowed to essay the passage of the river before morning.

The single ferry was occupied by the ammunition trains, the ford by the wagons.

The cavalry was secure in its form of crossing. The troops only had no transportation. Fortunately, the train we had so sedulously guarded served us in turn. Several boats belonging to the pontoon train, which we had brought from Strasburgh, were launched and devoted exclusively to their service. It is seldom that a river crossing of such magnitude is achieved with greater success. There never were more grateful hearts in the same number of men, than when, at mid-day on the 26th, we stood on the opposite shore.

My command had not suffered an attack and rout, but accomplished a premeditated march of near sixty miles, in the face of the enemy, defeating his plans and giving him battle wherever he was found.

Our loss is stated in detail, with the names of the killed, wounded and missing, in the full report of Brig.-Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS, commanding division, to which reference is made.

The whole number of killed is 38; wounded, 155; missing, 711. Total loss, 905.

It is undoubtedly true that many of the missing will yet return, and the entire loss may be assumed as not exceeding 700. It is also probable that the number of killed and wounded may be larger than that above stated, but the aggregate loss will not be changed thereby.

All our guns were saved.

Our wagon train consisted of nearly five hundred wagons. Of this number fifty-five were lost. They were not, with but few exceptions, abandoned to the enemy; but were burned upon the road. Nearly all of our supplies were thus saved. The stores at Front Royal, of which I had no knowledge until my visit to that post on the 21st inst., and those at Winchester, of which a considerable portion was destroyed by our troops, are not embraced, in this statement.

The number of sick men in the hospital at Strasburgh, belonging to Gen. WILLIAMS' Division, was 189, 125 of whom were left in hospital at Winchester, under charge of Surgeon LINCOLN R. STONE, Second Massachusetts; sixty-four were left in hospital at Strasburgh, including attendants, under charge of Surgeon GILLISPIE, Seventh Indiana, and Assistant Surgeon PORTER, United States Army.

Eight of the Surgeons of this Division voluntarily surrendered themselves to the enemy in the hospitals and on the field for the care of the sick and wounded placed under their charge. They include, in addition to those above named, Brigade-Surgeon FEALE, at Winchester; Surgeon MITCHELL, First Maryland, at Front Royal; Surgeon ADOLPHUS, Best's Battery, United States Army; Surgeon JOHNSON, Sixteenth Indiana, and Surgeon FRANCIS LELAND, Second Massachusetts, on the field.

It is seldom that men are called upon to make a greater sacrifice of comfort, health and liberty for the benefit of those intrusted to their charge. Services and sacrifices like these ought to entitle them to some more important recognition of their devotion to public duty than the mere historical record of the fact. The report of the Medical Director, Surgeon W. S. KING, exhibits the disposition of nearly 1,000 sick and disabled men left at Strasburgh, of SHIELDS' Division, upon its removal to the Rappahannock Valley.

My warmest thanks are due to the officers and men of my command, for their unflinching courage and unyielding spirit exhibited on the march and its attendant combats, especially to Brig.-Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS, commanding the division; Gen. GEORGE S. GREENE and Gen. L. W. CRAWFORD, who had reported for duty, but were yet unassigned to separate commands. They accompanied the column throughout the march, and rendered me most valuable assistance.

My thanks are also due to the gentlemen of my staff—Maj. D. D. PERKINS, Chief of Staff; Capt. JAS. W. ABERT, of the Topographical Engineers; Capt. WM. SHEPPLER, Capt. FREDERICK MUNTHUR, and Capt. FREDERICK DE HAUTENVILLE, for their arduous labors.

It gives me pleasure, also, to commend the conduct of Col. DONNELLY and Col. GORDON, commanding the two brigades. I would also respectfully ask the attention of the Department to the reports of the several officers commanding detachments separate from the main column, and to the officers named in the report of Gen. WILLIAMS, as worthy of commendation for meritorious conduct.

The Signal Corps, Lieut. W. W. ROWLEY commanding, rendered most valuable service on the field and in the march. There should be some provision for the prompt promotion of officers and men so brave and useful as those composing this corps. The safety of the train and supplies is in a great degree due to the discretion, experience and unfailing energy of Capt. S. B. HOLABIRD and Capt. E. G. BECKWITH, United States Army.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General Commanding.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT FRONT ROYAL.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH, May 31, 1862.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: In pursuance of orders from the War Department, Col. JOHN R. KENLY, commanding First Maryland Volunteers, was sent on the 16th day of May from Strasburgh to Front Royal, with instructions to retain the troops under Major TYNDALE, attached to Gen. GEARY'S command, and to protect the town of Front Royal and the railroad and bridges between that town and Strasburgh.

The forces under his command consisted of his own regiment, (775 available men,) two companies from the Twentieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. PERHAM commanding; the Pioneer Corps, Capt. MAPES, engaged in constructing bridges; two companies of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, and a section of KNAPP'S Battery, Lieut. ATWELL commanding. There were three companies of infantry stationed on the road near Strasburgh; the Second Massachusetts, Capt. RUSSELL, at the Bridge; one company of the Third Wisconsin, Capt. HUBBARD, and one company of the Twenty-seventh Indiana, about five miles from Strasburgh.

This force was intended as a guard for the protection of the town, and partly against local guerrilla parties that infested that locality, and replaced two companies of infantry with cavalry and artillery, which had occupied the town for some weeks, under Maj. TINDALE, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers for the same purpose. It had never been contemplated as a defence against the combined forces of the enemy in the Valley of Virginia.

Front Royal is in itself an indefensible position. Two mountain valleys debouch suddenly upon the town from the south, commanding it by almost inaccessible hills, and is at the same time exposed to flank movements by other mountain valleys, *viâ* Strasburgh on the west and Chester Gap on the east.

The only practicable defence of this town would be by a force sufficiently strong to hold these mountain passes some miles in advance. Such forces were not at my disposal, and no such expectation were entertained from the slender command of Col. KENLY. It was a guerrilla force, and not an organized and well-appointed army that he was prepared to meet.

On the 22d of May, it was discovered that the whole force of the enemy was in movement, down the Valley of the Shenandoah, between the Massanutten Mountain and the Blue Ridge, and in close proximity to the town. Their cavalry had captured a considerable number of our pickets before the alarm was given. The little band which was charged with the protection of the railroad and bridges, found itself instantaneously compelled to choose between an immediate retreat or a contest with the enemy, against overwhelming numbers. Col. KENLY was not the man to avoid a contest, at whatever odds.

He immediately drew up his troops in the order he had contemplated in case of an attack of less importance. The disposition of his forces had been wisely made to resist a force equal to his own, and that, perhaps, that could have been devised in his more pressing emergency.

About 1 o'clock P. M. the alarm was given that the enemy was advancing on the town in force. The infantry companies were drawn up in line of battle about one-half of a mile in the rear of the town. Five companies were detailed to support the artillery, which was placed on the crest of a hill commanding a meadow of some extent, over which the enemy must pass to reach the bridge—one company guarding the regimental camp, nearer to the river, on the right of the line.

The companies, three in number, left to guard the town, were soon compelled to fall back upon the main force. There were then four companies on the right of the battery near the camp, under Lieut.-Col. DUSHANE, and five companies on the left under Col. KENLY. The battery, Lieut. ATWELL commanding, opened fire upon the enemy advancing from the hills on the right and left, well supported by the infantry, doing much damage. A detachment of the Fifth New-York Cavalry was ordered to advance upon the road, which was attempted, but did not succeed.

They held this position for an hour, when they were compelled to retreat across the river, which was done in good order, their camp and stores having been first destroyed.

On the opposite side their lines were again formed, and the battery, in position, opened its fire upon the enemy while fording the river. They were again ordered to move, left in front, on the Winchester road, and had proceeded about two miles when they were overtaken by the enemy's cavalry, and a fearful fight ensued, which ended in the complete destruction of the command. Col. KENLY, at the head of his column, was wounded in this action. The train and one gun were captured.

One gun was brought within five miles of Winchester, and abandoned by Lieut. ATWELL only when his horses were broken down. The enemy's force is estimated at eight thousand. The fighting was mostly done by the cavalry on the side of the rebels, with active support from the infantry and artillery. Our own force did not exceed nine hundred men. They held their ground manfully, yielding only to the irresistible power of overwhelming numbers. Prisoners captured since the affair represent that our troops fought with great valor, and that the losses of the enemy were large.

A prisoner, captured near Martinsburgh, who was in the Front Royal army, states that twenty-five men were killed in the charge on the Buckton station. Six companies of cavalry charged upon our troops at that place. The killed and wounded numbered forty odd. Among the killed were Capt. SHEATS and Capt. FLETCHER. The name of the prisoner is JOHN SEYER. It is impossible at this time to give a detailed account of our losses. Reports from the officers of the regiment represent that but eight commissioned officers and one hundred and twenty-five men have reported. Of these officers, five were in the engagement, two absent on detached service, and one on furlough.

All the regimental officers were captured. Col. KENLY, who was represented to have been killed, is now understood to be held a prisoner. He is severely wounded. Lieut. ATWELL reports that of thirty-eight men attached to his battery, but twelve have reported. The cavalry was more fortunate, and suffered comparatively little loss. Undoubtedly large numbers of the command will yet return, but it is impossible to speculate upon the number.

I have the honor to ask attention to the reports of the remaining officers of the First Maryland Regiment who participated in the engagement, giving their account of the same, and that of Lieut. ATWELL, commanding the battery. Other reports will doubtless be made by officers having a more perfect knowledge of the affair and a more exact statement of the losses, but are not at this time available.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS, Major-General Commanding.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, May 27, 1862.

Our joy at JACKSON'S successes is quieted, in a measure, by the news of HEATH'S reverse near Lewisburgh. A letter from a participant states that we had decidedly the advantage until the artillery was ordered to cease firing and change position. The Yankees took advantage of this lull to charge upon one wing of our army, which beat a precipitate retreat, carrying with it the rest, and resulting in a loss of several pieces of cannon and three or four hundred killed, wounded and missing. We fell back to the narrows of New River, burning the Greenbrier bridge behind us, and thus checking pursuit. Somehow, misfortunes are sure to overtake Mr. DAVIS' special pets.

I have no further news from JACKSON. It is hoped and believed he will follow up his advantages. We are told that his return down the Valley was hailed enthusiastically by the people, and that the ladies of Harrisonburgh made such a demonstration that he was forced to mount his horse and retire in confusion. The *Whig* cries out: "Stop him! or he will change the whole policy of the war and demoralize the Government."

What effect JACKSON'S achievements have produced on MCDOWELL, and what success JOHNSTON meets with in his attempt to force MCCLELLAN toward the head of the Chickahominy, we know not. The heavy rain which fell for eight or ten hours, last night, must impede operations considerably. Active, but inconsequental shelling is kept up across the bridges, without interfering in the least with the Yankee intrenching. Two companies of the Washington Artillery went out this morning, and yesterday the United Artillery of Norfolk, 170 strong, were put in command of a battery of mounted mortars and rifled 32-pounders. Preparations for the great day go on continually. Two or three regiments of Georgians came in yesterday, and more are expected to-day. JOHNSTON is to be reinforced by 35,000 men, making his force about 95,000, while MCCLELLAN'S is estimated at 120,000. BEAUREGARD'S consolidated report, shows a total of absent and present of 110,000, with an effective strength of from 80,000 to 90,000. HALLECK'S force is, perhaps, numerically greater than MCCLELLAN'S, but not so effective.

I am told on good authority, that at the time of the late gunboat panic of the authorities, when the Government was busy packing up for a move, and Mr. DAVIS took leave of his wife and children at the depot, with tears in his eyes, Gen. JOHNSTON found it necessary to quell the mutinous spirit of his army by making them a little speech, in which he assured them the day of retreat was past. "DAVIS had no idea of abandoning Richmond without a fight, and that they had done wonders in spite of the incubus of the Government." This last is, of course,

Gen. WHITTING sends a communication to the *Dispatch*, in which he endeavors to dissipate the idea that gunboats are invincible. It will do no harm for the captains of field artillery to read this communication, and to remember what LINDSAY WALKER, with four Parrott guns, did in the contest at Aquia Creek against the *Paunee* and others. Once accustom men to the explosion of a 11-inch shell, and the trouble will be over. Noise is the great bug-a-boo to children and soldiers.

A member of JOHNSTON'S Staff tells me that a battle is imminent. The attack will be made on the flank, near Hanover Junction, by LONGSTREET, who, it is said, now commands one of the two corps into which JOHNSTON'S army has been divided, while the other is intrusted to G. W. SMITH. MAGRUDER, I am told, is ordered west of the Mississippi River.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, May 27, 1862.

Disastrous and humiliating as was the fall of the great Crescent City, the effect of the event, hereabouts, has been most salutary. It has taught our people not to repose too blind a confidence in the defences which our military men style impregnable; and it has spurred up our entire population, civilians and soldiery, to redoubled and untiring efforts in order to place beyond hazard the security of this noble city, which, in addition to its intrinsic importance, possesses a political and revolutionary prestige, all its own, which has won for it the title of "The Cradle of the Rebellion." The city is stripping for the terrible wrestle in which, sooner or later, if the war lasts, it must engage. Gradually, but steadily, the non-combatant portion of the population is seeking refuge in the back country of this State and Georgia. Every train that leaves our depôt for the interior is gorged with refugee families, and their furniture and effects. The up-country towns are already filled with women and children from Charleston and the seaboard generally, and, if the exodus continues at the present rate for a few weeks longer, the city will be literally reduced to its fighting population. Already one cannot walk in the streets without noticing the change that the last month has wrought. King-street, the great retail thoroughfare, erst the scene of multitudinous crinoline, busy shopping and continuous promenade, is now dull and comparatively deserted. The Battery *trottoir*, the pride of Charleston, and usually the favorite resort of those who care to enjoy a walk with the fresh sea breeze blowing in their faces, is now paced only by the sentinels in homespun; White Point Garden, the Paradise of nurses and romping children on baby-airing days, has become a regimental camp-ground; and, in common with our *Champs-de-Mars*, the "Citadel Green" is now whitened by day with the tents, and lighted up by night with the camp-fires, of our troops.

So frequent, of late, have been the desertions of knowing contrabands to the enemy that I run no risk of revealing to the Yankees what they do not know, when I say that Charleston is belted round on every side with powerful fortifications, covering its land approaches. The harbor entrance is guarded on either side by the tremendous batteries of Forts Sumter and Moultrie, and there is very good reason to doubt whether even a fleet of *Monitors* could ever run the gauntlet of so terrible a cross-fire, without being disabled. But, even supposing that several iron-clads should succeed in gaining the interior of our harbor, there would still be no necessity for the surrender, either of the forts or of the city. The former are well garrisoned, well provisioned, and will, I think, in any event, make a defence that will do credit to the cause. As for the city, the Governor and Supreme Executive Council of South Carolina have, in behalf of the State, notified the Confederate commanders that they would prefer to see Charleston razed to the ground, and its assailants beaten off, than to see it as it stands, *surrendered or evacuated on any terms whatever*. Thus the Confederate Government has the solemn sanction of the State to defend her commercial metropolis "at all hazards and to the last extremity," and great, indeed, will be the public chagrin and disappointment if, for any reason whatever, the Government should fail to avail itself of this sanction. We all feel that next to the Capital, Charleston is by far the most important position now held by the Confederacy, and, regardless of all considerations of money, pains, blood, and the strategy of the back track, we want a desperate, stubborn and successful defence.

Georgetown was some months ago defended by batteries, but these have since been removed by order of Gen. PEMBERTON, who, since Gen. LEE left, holds the supreme command over the Georgia and South Carolina coast. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY, who has hitherto held the immediate command over Charleston and the military district of which the city is the centre, has been transferred to Virginia, where he will be assigned to an active command in the field. His successor here will be Gen. HUGH W. MERCER. This officer was educated at West Point, but left the United States army in 1835, his rank at that time being First Lieutenant of Artillery. Since then he has been connected with one of the banks in Savannah.

Steamers continue to elude the blockade. I have it from authority on which you may rely that at least three steamships have reached Confederate ports since Friday last. One of them is the British steamer *Minho*. These vessels brought valuable additions to our stock of arms and war material. The steamship *Nelly* tried to get in here on Sunday morning, but was chased and forced to run aground, where she is still stuck fast, partially under the protection of our batteries, but yet exposed to the shelling of the blockaders at long taw. Her cargo is being brought off, and the steamer may finally be saved.

Martial law is in full blast here, and works very well. The liquor blockade is fearfully effective. So many people are leaving town that shop-keepers have been forced, by the law of supply and demand, to lower their war prices.

We hear from Richmond that Gen. MAGRUDER has been appointed to supersede Gen. MANSFIELD LOVELL. MAGRUDER, however, at his own request, will remain with his present command, under JOHNSTON, until the big battle, which is to settle the fate of Richmond, has taken place.

SAVANNAH.

A Savannah correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* furnishes an amusing description of the scene which ensued on the occasion of a draft for 400 men in Savannah, to complete a requisition for troops, the requisite number not having volunteered. Fifteen hundred of the business men and mechanics of the city were drawn up in a hollow square on the parade ground, all in a high state of excitement, when the following proceedings took place:

"The Colonel now takes his place in the centre, and from the back of a magnificent horse, in a few well-timed remarks calls for volunteers. He said it was a shame that a Georgian should submit to be drafted, and dishonorable to a citizen of Savannah to be forced into the service of his country. He appealed to their patriotism, their pluck and their—pelf. He told them of good clothes, good living, and $50 bounty; and on the strength of these considerations invited everybody to walk three paces in front. Nobody did it. An ugly pause ensued, worse than a dead silence between the ticking of a conversation. The Colonel thought it might not have been heard or understood, and repeated his catalogue of persuasions. At this point one of the sides of the square opened, and in marched a company of about forty stalwart Irishmen, whom their Captain, in a loud and exultant tone, announced as 'The Mitchell Guards; we volunteer, Colonel, in a body.' The Colonel was delighted. He proposed 'three cheers for the Mitchell Guards,' and the crowd indulged not inordinately in the pulmonary exercise. The requisite number did not seem to be forthcoming, however, and the Colonel made another little speech, winding up with an invitation to the black drummer and fifer to peramulate the quadrangle and play Dixie, which they did, but they came as they went—solitary and alone; not the ghost of a volunteer being anywhere visible in the Ethiopian wake. The Colonel looked as blank as if he was getting desperate, and a draft seemed indispensable.

As a *dernier* resort the Colonel directed all who had excuses to advance to the centre and submit them for examination. Did you ever see a crowd run away from a falling building at a fire, or toward a dog-fight, or a street-show? If you have you can form some idea of the tempestuous nature of the wave that swept toward the little table in the centre of the square around which were gathered the four grave gentlemen who were to examine the documents. It was a scene which, as an uninterested outsider, one could only hold his sides and laugh at. Hats were crushed, ribs punched, corns smashed and clothes torn. Every hand held its magical bit of paper, from the begrimmed digits of the individual just from a stable or a foundry to the dainty-gloved extremity of the dry-goods clerk

and rebellion in Missouri can cloak itself under the guise of honorable warfare.

The utmost vigilance and energy are enjoined upon all the troops of the State in hunting down and destroying these robbers and assassins. When caught in arms, engaged in their unlawful warfare, they will be shot down upon the spot. All good citizens who desire to live in peace, are required to give their assistance to the military authorities in detecting and bringing to punishment the outlaws who infest this State, and those who give them shelter and protection. Those who fail to do their duty in this matter, will be regarded and treated as abettors of the criminals.

Those who have been in arms against the United States, or have aided the rebellion, and now desire to become good and loyal citizens, may surrender themselves and their arms at the nearest military post, and will be released upon subscribing to the usual oath, and giving bond, with approved security, on their future loyal conduct. They will thereafter be free from military arrest, so long as they shall, in good faith, observe and keep the conditions of their oath and bond; or if, in any particular case, it shall be deemed by the military authorities inexpedient to release with the promise of future protection a man who has voluntarily surrendered himself, he will be released and placed in the same condition as he was in before his voluntary surrender.

All officers and men of this command are reminded that it is their duty, while punishing, with unmeasured severity, those who still persist in their mad efforts to destroy the peace of the State, not only to abstain from molestation, but to protect from injury, all loyal and peaceable citizens. All will be held to a strict accountability for the just and proper execution of the important and responsible duties required of them by this order.

Whenever any doubt shall arise as to the propriety of releasing, with promise of protection, persons who have voluntarily surrendered themselves, the case will be referred to the Provost Marshal General.

By order of Brig.-Gen. SCHOFIELD.
(Official.) C. W. MARSH, Ass't Adj't-Gen.

FROM GEN. MITCHEL'S ARMY.

STORY OF RELEASED PRISONERS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Thursday, May 29, 1862.

The latest event of the day is the arrival of 750 of the Shiloh prisoners, who have been sent home on their parole.

They belong mostly to the Missouri, Iowa and Illinois Regiments, and constituted a part of Gen. PRENTISS' command on the ever-memorable 6th of April. They were captured early on Sunday morning, and immediately sent back to Corinth. On the following day they were sent to Memphis and placed under guard in the Sanders block, on the river bank. They were guarded by the Home Guards, who sympathized with them and said they were all Union, and were very desirous of the arrival of our troops. Many of the citizens are strongly Union, and collisions are of frequent occurrence between them and the Confeds. All the dealers and grocers will not take the Confederate money. Flour is worth $20 per 100 lbs.; salt, $30 per sack, and all else in the same ratio. The citizens and Home Guards have determined that the city shall not be burned. They remained at Memphis four days; from thence they journeyed to Mobile, passing through Jackson, Mississippi. On their way they saw but few Confederate troops—all have gone up to Corinth. They were kept at Mobile seven days; during that time they were quartered in a large cattle-yard, using the old sheds for tents. They were fed on meal and water, and at times received a small piece of fat bacon. Not many troops at Mobile. All the planters have sent their cotton from there up to Macon, Georgia. Our men were not allowed outside at any time. A trench was dug through the yard, and water run in to them. The next point in their Southern tour was Cahawba, on the Alabama River. They were kept here twelve days, stowed away in an old cotton-shed, with hardly anything to eat. From there they went to Montgomery, remained one night, then left for Macon, Georgia. They sojourned at this point twenty days, then went forward to Atlanta, from thence to Chattanooga, then down the Tennessee to Bellfont, our outpost, reaching here last night.

They do not complain of harsh treatment; the rebels treated them as best they could. They did not get much to eat, for the reason that the whole South is on half rations; not only the soldiers, but citizens. All articles of diet are scarce and high, and in many instances the soldiers are using *mule meat!* Our men have eaten it, though not at all times palatable. There are not many troops at Chattanooga, and the place could be easily occupied at any time.

The above statement I have received from the lips of those who have just returned from their tour through Dixie. I have no doubt of their reliability and truthfulness. By the soldiers of the rebel army they were at all times and all places treated well. Some of the officers were contemptuous and sneering—demanding why it was they invaded their sacred soil. None of the commissioned nor non-commissioned officers were granted a parole; they are still in Mobile. Gen. PRENTISS bears his capture with as much ease as possible. High words passed between him and BEAUREGARD on their first meeting. PRENTISS denounced the whole of them as a set of traitors, thieves and assassins—not even excepting the women

All the paroled men here are a unit in regard to Gen. PRENTISS' actions at Shiloh. Their sufferings and capture are all laid on him. Many of them were taken prisoners in their tents while at breakfast. They positively declare that they heard the long roll of the enemy the Saturday night before. PRENTISS was informed of this, but gave it no attention, using no additional caution against surprise. BEAUREGARD claims that he captured 2,700 prisoners on that day; 750 are now here. They also stated that 800 more will reach here on to-morrow. BEAUREGARD had declared his intention of paroling all our privates now in his possession, retaining only the commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

One of our men was killed at Tuscaloosa, by the prison guard. His offence was looking out at the window. No liberty at all is shown to any prisoners; they are not even allowed Southern papers.

A vast amount of cotton has accumulated at Macon, Ga. It is being stored in large warehouses, with the hope that the Yankees will not come that far South. If they do the owners have agreed to fire the buildings.

Many of the planters and their families are also there, and the price of board and living has reached fabulous prices. Major-Gen. MITCHEL is now engaged in making a disposition of his forces for some apparently important movement. The health of his division is unusually good. Dr. SHUMARD, the efficient Medical Director, is doing good service. His motto is, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The Brigade and Regimental Surgeons are all active, and are assiduously introducing a perfect system of Hygenic Regulations throughout the entire command.

A NEW MOVEMENT IN ARKANSAS.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, June 4.

During the past three days Gen. BLUNT has been receiving intelligence, by telegraph and by messengers, of a new and important rebel movement in Arkansas. It will be recollected that Gov. RECTOR published a few weeks ago a proclamation, declaring that Arkansas had received no protection from the Confederate Government, and that she would hereafter rely upon her own right arm. This proclamation was ridiculed by the Press, as manifesting a new and ridiculous attempt at seceding from secession. It is now rendered certain that Gov. RECTOR was in dead earnest. The latest advices are to the effect that his appeal has been responded to by the people. By combining the remnant of McCULLOCH's old force, by Indians and by new conscriptions, an army of 12,000 men has been collected.

They have twenty-five pieces of artillery. The rebels are commanded by RAINS, SCHAUWAIT and COOPER. It was the purpose of the leaders to have this force at Fort Smith, Ark., last Friday, May 30. From that point they intend to move to Cowskin Prairie, near the line between Arkansas and Missouri. Cowskin Prairie is in McDonald County, the extreme southwestern county of Missouri, and about seventy-five miles from Fort Smith. The country over which the rebels must march is much broken, and badly adapted for the rapid movement of troops.

This intelligence, serious as it is, need create no alarm in Kansas. The Commander of this Department is the man of all others for the emergency. He has traveled over every foot of the ground, and knows thoroughly the tactics to be used toward such a foe. There are still thousands of troops in Kansas, well drilled and well armed; there are at least ten regiments in Missouri that can easily be concentrated at Fort Scott. In artillery we are peculiarly fortunate, having effective batteries and a large number of guns.

Gen. BLUNT will omit no act necessary to make our troops efficient.

By the evacuation of Corinth the rebel forces will be increased rather than diminished. The soldiers of Missouri, Texas and Arkansas, will naturally return to the vicinity of their own homes determined to save them although BEAUREGARD retreat forever. And they may be followed up the Arkansas by that fleet of gunboats which is so severely pressed by FOOTE and FARRAGUT.

In view of these facts it will not be at all improbable if the border war lasts through the Summer, and most desperate conflicts take place on the soil where treason first manifested her hellish purposes.

A LOYAL REGIMENT FROM ARKANSAS.

The following call has been widely circulated in Arkansas:

ARKANSIANS, AWAKE.

The President has authorized the undersigned to raise a regiment, to be called the "First Arkansas United States Volunteers," to be mustered into the United States service for three years.

Companies wishing to be accepted must report themselves full within twenty days from this date, at Cassville or Springfield, Missouri.

Come on, brave men of Arkansas, and redeem your homes from the hands of rebels and robbers.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Acting Colonel First Arkansas Volunteers.

Recruiting Officers—Col. HARRISON, Cassville; Surgeon P. M. SLAUGHTER, Springfield; Lieut. J. J. JOHNSON, Forsyth.

The Tax Bill and the Manufacturers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Tax bill, as it passed the Senate, it is estimated will yield $100,000,000. Of this amount, $30,000,000, or about one-third of the tax, is assessed upon the manufacturers of the country. I find to my surprise, upon inquiry among the manufacturers, that not one in a hundred is aware of the tax to which they are about to be subjected. They are universally under the impression that it is a tax on profits, and not on sales. They all assure me that the tax will be utterly ruinous to them. The general manufacturing business of the country has fallen off so largely since the war—from forty to sixty per cent.—that notwithstanding the advance in the price of raw material and labor, they are unable to establish an advance upon their goods. The supply is greater than the demand, and the necessities of manufacturers compel them to make sales. Those domestic manufacturers which supply the home demand—and the aggregate is a large proportion of our whole manufacturers—can secure no compensation as an offset for the tax, by way of an increase of the tariff—for they have the home market exclusively to themselves already. It is different with some leading branches of manufactures—as, for instance, that of iron. The home demand for iron has always heretofore been largely supplied by importations of the foreign made article. Now the tariff can be so varied as to exclude the foreign article, in part or in whole, at pleasure. If raised to the point of prohibition, all the rolling-mills in the country could not possibly half supply the demand for iron, even in the dullest of times, and the manufacturers could of course establish almost any price for their goods. *The demand would exceed the supply.* And this, from the operation of other, though temporary causes, is in a marked degree actually the case to-day. The importations of iron have been so light, in consequence of the distrust mainly of American credits in England, and the demands upon the American mills in consequence of this, and by Government for the building of naval vessels, have been so great, that the price of all descriptions of iron has rapidly advanced.

The Press has been singularly reticent on the subject of National taxation,—a subject which affects more intimately the material interests of the American people than any other that has presented itself for legislators since the foundation of the Government. The people look to the Press for the thorough exposure and discussion of all matters affecting their interests; and it is among the most important duties of the Press to meet this just expectation.

The bill has not yet become a law, and it is not too late to remedy, in part, at least, the threatened evils. If nothing more can be done at present, for want of time, the tax can, at least, be reduced from three to one per cent., until the assembling of the next Congress. A very important fact bearing on this whole subject is that the total debt, the 31st of May, was but $591,000,000, at an average rate of interest of 4.35 per cent.; showing that the amount of revenue thought to be necessary at the time of the framing of the bill will not be required.

Will not the TIMES give this subject of taxation the examination and discussion it so urgently demands?

JUNE 10, 1862. HOME INDUSTRY.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BROADWAY MURDER.

Result of the Coroner's Inquest—Full Particulars of the Affair—The Statement of the Accused, etc.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Coroner COLLIN commenced the inquest in the case of PETER C. REAL, who was murdered at No. 256 Broadway, on Friday afternoon, by his alleged wife, a pretty full account of which we published in yesterday's TIMES. The first witness examined was WILBUR F. BROWN, who testified that he resided at No. 36 Bedford-street, and was an employe at the store No. 256 Broadway, where the murder was committed. That at about twenty minutes past 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, a lady, (here the witness identified the prisoner as the person referred to,) entered the store, and engaged in conversation with Mr. REAL. They stood and talked about five minutes, when the deceased took his hat and coat, and went out of the door. He saw a motion made by the deceased, as if to grasp the prisoner, just outside of the door, at the head of the stairs. The door was a glass one, but it was closed. Witness then lost sight of the parties, and supposed they had gone down stairs. Soon after he saw a flash and heard the report of a pistol; the prisoner and the deceased then came to the door together, and with the aid of two other persons the deceased was helped to a sofa in the room, where he died in a few minutes after; witness saw the prisoner on Friday morning, at nine o'clock, at the store, and he heard the deceased speak of the prisoner, but not as his wife; the deceased also stated to witness that he had met a lady on the cars in New-Jersey that morning, and was with her when he was accosted by the prisoner, who suggested to the lady that he, Real, was her lawful husband. The lady with whom the deceased was walking was Miss Van Name, daughter of Mr. Van Name, of No. 214 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

James M. Westwall, the next witness, testified that he arrived at the store No. 256 Broadway at about 8¼ o'clock on Friday morning; was busy in the store till about 8¾ o'clock; on coming up stairs with a case of goods, saw a lady coming up behind him; recognized the prisoner as the lady; the lady asked for deceased; referred the lady to the back part of the store, where the deceased usually transacted his business; prisoner asked Mr. Brown if the deceased had got there; Mr. Brown said that he had not: prisoner asked Mr. Brown if he knew where the deceased was; Mr. Brown said he did not; witness then said he believed he had gone to Plainfield, N. J.; offered the prisoner a seat, and she sat down and remained about half an hour; when she left she told witness if the deceased came in, he should tell him to wait till she returned; saw her again at 2¾ o'clock in the afternoon; when she came in, in the afternoon, the deceased was asleep on the lounge in the office; witness roused him up and told him that the lady who had called for him in the morning had returned to see him; deceased got up and walked with the lady as far as the skylight, nearly abreast of the entrance to the store; were about ten minutes in conversation; did not suppose there was any altercation between them; did not hear any of the conversation; saw them walk to the door together; witness was sitting on a case, about thirty feet from the door, and had a good view of that part of the premises; their conversation was so low that he could not understand it; thought that they were talking louder than usual; witness walked to the stove, about three or four yards from the door; he immediately heard the report of a pistol; the door was open at the time; immediately ran to the door; deceased was in a standing position, trying to shove the prisoner in through the door; prisoner had the pistol in her hand, and the ceased had hold of the nozzle with his left hand, with his right hand on the breast of the prisoner; witness took hold of the prisoner and pulled her away from the deceased; the brother of the deceased came out and took the pistol from her; recognize the handle of the pistol produced as the one he saw in the hands of the prisoner; carried the prisoner to the back part of the store and detained her; prisoner then went forward and looked at the wounded man, who was lying on the floor of the office; he lived until he was laid on the lounge; heard him say, "I am shot, I am killed;" prisoner did not speak while looking at him; witness never saw the pistol before; Mr. Real was about 5 feet 5½ inches in height; supposed he lived fifteen minutes after the report of the pistol; prisoner did not make any attempt to leave; all she said while gazing on the body of deceased was, "A long four years."

John H. Bliss testified that he lived at No. 98 Vanderbilt-avenue, Brooklyn; recognized the pistol produced; sold it at about three o'clock on Friday afternoon, at the store of Union & Wheelock, No. 366 Broadway; the lady came into the store at about one o'clock; she inquired of the book-keeper for a pistol; witness showed her several; recognized the prisoner as the lady referred to; she said she wanted a pistol that would go off easy; said she was an actress and wanted it for the stage; she desired a small showy pistol, such as a lady might have on her toilet-table; she selected the one produced as best suited to her taste; had some alterations made so that it could be discharged very readily; she said that she did not care to pay more than $5 for the pistol, as she had but that sum in good money, and $2 as bad money; could not agree as to the price of the pistol, and the prisoner then left the store; referred her to several places on Broadway; at about three o'clock she came back again, and said she could not find any pistol that would go off so easy as the one she had first chosen; she showed the inside of the forefinger of her right hand where it had been blistered by trying pistols; said she thought she would take the pistol referred to, and asked witness to go through the operation of loading, so that she could load it herself; went through the motion of loading with a blank charge; she then told witness to load it; asked if she meant with powder and ball, and she said yes; warned her of the danger of an explosion; then loaded the pistol and placed the hammer so that it could not be discharged accidentally; handed the pistol to the prisoner; she paid $6 for it, and went out of the store, leaving the bullet-mould behind her; sent the porter after her to find her; the porter returned and said that he had delivered the mould to the lady, and she thanked him; he suppose the porter had gone down town after the lady.

William Cruger, employed at No. 256 Broadway, testified—Saw the prisoner and Real talking together near the skylight referred to by a former witness, at about 3¾; they stood there about fifteen minutes; they went out of the door while the witness was standing at the front window; went to the rear part of the store, and while passing the door, which was open, saw them in a stooping position; had passed the door about six yards when he heard the report of the pistol; they appeared to be struggling; Mr. Wiswall then caught the prisoner and held her as they were coming through the door; Mr. Bassford then took hold of the deceased, and Mr. Real, the deceased's brother, took the pistol away; went to the police station at the City Hall, and brought an officer; on returning found a policeman already there; witness recognized the prisoner as the lady he had referred to.

Michael Real, the brother of deceased, testified that he was at No. 256 Broadway at about 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon; sat there till about a little after 3 o'clock, while there deceased was reclining on the lounge, and fell asleep; saw the prisoner come in and speak to Mr. Bassford's young man, has known the prisoner for five or six years; his brother got up and walked toward the prisoner; they had a conversation for about five or six minutes; they then went out to the door, and the report of the pistol next called witness' attention to them; started for the door and saw his brother coming to the door; he had hold of the prisoner's right wrist; they were struggling together; saw the pistol in the prisoner's hand; witness caught her hand and wrenched the pistol from her, breaking the guard in so doing; his brother let go his hold of the lady's arm; asked him if he was hurt; said he was; took him to the lounge and laid him on it; he then went out for assistance, and when he returned his brother was dead; did not know that any intimacy existed between the prisoner and deceased, except as acquaintances; did not know that the prisoner had claimed to be married to his brother; never knew that his brother was married; his brother had told him that the prisoner had threatened his life, as she wanted him to marry her, and showed him a dagger which he had taken away from the prisoner some time ago; had told him (witness) that the prisoner had taken advantage of him, because he took care of her when she was sick and destitute, and that she claimed him as her husband; witness' brother did not state what the sickness was at that time; the sickness occurred about three or four years ago; since then she claimed him as her husband, and extorted money from him by threats of violence; witness' brother had told witness of this; last week he showed him a threatening letter, which the prisoner had sent to him, which stated that he knew of her position and could repent it; he (the murdered man) had always felt alarm at these threats; had no knowledge of their living together; believed that he had lived for two years in Third-street; lived with witness some time previous to that, and then again in Fourth street; had never seen a certificate of marriage between the deceased and the prisoner; deceased had never spoken of the prisoner as his wife; anterior to his residing in Fourth-street, the brother lived with the witness.

Oscar M. Bassett, of No. 256 Broadway, testified materially the same as the witnesses Brown and Wiswall did. He also testified that when Mr. Real saw the lady at the store in the afternoon, he seemed to hesitate about what to do, and how to collect his thoughts. After Real was shot he walked nearly all the distance to the office, and commenced leaning very heavily on him when they got to the office door, and fell on the floor, where he died; did not think he lived more than ten minutes after he was shot.

Officer McPhail, of the Broadway squad, testified that he was called by a young man on Friday afternoon to go to No. 256 Broadway, as there had been a shot fired there, and he thought there had been somebody killed; followed the young man, and when he got up stairs he was told to take the prisoner in charge; the prisoner remarked that she had done it; she repeated this remark twice, and requested to be left to see Real die; she at first refused to go, but finally consented to accompany the witness; took her to the Tombs, and finding no Judge there, brought her to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, where she was locked up; brought her here this morning on a requisition of the Coroner.

Samuel Canwell, of No. 122 East Twelfth-street, testified that he knew deceased very slightly; knew prisoner for eight years; the prisoner represented that she was the wife of deceased; she made that statement about three years since, but had never shown any evidence of her marriage; Real had never acknowledged to witness that the prisoner was his wife, except by implication; had not seen much of the parties for the past three years; had lived with the family of witness for two years, and for the whole of that time her conduct had been unexceptionable; this was about eight years ago: Real then visited the prisoner, who said that she was engaged to be married to him.

Dr. Thos. Robinson, Deputy Coroner, who made the *post-mortem* examination, then read the result of the examination, which has already been published.

Coroner COLLIN delivered the case over to the Jury, who retired to deliberate on the evidence, and after a short time, returned the following

VERDICT.

"That the said PETER C. REAL came to his death by a pistol-shot wound, from a pistol in the hands of MARY STEWART."

In answer to the usual questions by the Coroner, the prisoner said that her name was MARY REAL, and that she was 24 years of age. She declined answering where she was born, and stated that she operates on the sewing-machine. In reply to the question what she had to say relative to the charge, she declined answering.

She was committed to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Young Men's Christian Association Festival.

STRAWBERRIES, MUSIC, AND BEECHER.

On Thursday night the Young Christians of Brooklyn had an "annual festival," for the enjoyment of which they charged a small fee, promising in return a liberal entertainment, the courses of which were music, strawberries and a speech from Mr. BEECHER.

The Academy of Music was appropriately adorned, festooned and ornamented for the occasion, and all young Brooklyn, male and female, attended the gathering.

That portion of the community is large, and is blessed with a good appetite, as we judge from the fact that between seven and eight hundred quarts of ice cream were demolished, and four thousand baskets of strawberries were emptied.

The attendance was large; the music was good; the ice cream and the strawberries and the various cakes were palatable, and all things went along pleasantly until 9 o'clock, when Rev. Messrs. CUYLER and BEECHER, preceded by the presiding representative of the Association, came forward.

Mr. CUYLER spoke humorously and entertainingly, as he always does, and was followed by Mr. BEECHER in an address, for which we have not room left, but of which we give the following:

I know not the peculiarities of communities on the Continent of Europe, but certainly among Englishmen and Americans, no entertainment is considered perfect without talking. What we have to say is not exactly stump-speaking, nor church-speaking; and, as I am not a lawyer, I know not in what character one should regard oneself under such circumstances, unless it simply be this—as man among men. I have been to-day struck, and am now, with what would have been thought when I was a boy of an attempt under the auspices of a Christian Association, to get up such a *fete* as this. I have seen more deliberate preparation for the enjoyment to-night than I saw in the first fifteen years of my life, for I come a Puritan of the Puritans—a Yankee of the Yankees, and I was born in the bluest part of New-England—Connecticut—[Laughter.] Though I made a good deal of fun when I was a boy, I never made it on purpose. We have certainly gone a good way in advance of our fathers in one thing, *i.e.*, that we have recognized the elements of beauty and mirth, and have brought them into the category of Christian qualities—not moral Christian principles—but qualities. For our fathers were men, I think not originally endowed with an esthetic feeling—individually they were—but we never will trace much of the Art feeling in the old Puritan men. They were stern men, and had been brought through the school of the Iconoclasts. They had been taught to despise art, because upon its letters and windows and statues, they had either seen heresy or corruption written, and they knew no way to disenchant beauty of their evils than by burying it, and that was their work. Nor was their early life on those shores calculated to develop their art spirit. It was left to their descendants to bring up that seed that was wanting in the Puritan character, and I think we are doing it well. [Applause.] And I think that going far and near, you will find few places where there is a greater love of art than in Brooklyn. I do not mean that Brooklyn makes as much pretension to exhibitions of art as other cities; but in our homes we have domesticated art—pictures, if we can, and music we all can have—that and Art in the form of beauty through flowers and all that nature contributes. Horticulture, Music and Painting! I think that in these respects, if Brooklyn be not prominent before the world, it will be conceded at all events that they are sent into our families, and our children are growing up under their influences. Where a city more delightfully shaded, and where a more fragrant month of June, which to the middle of July is the most beautiful time of the year, in other cities? We yet maintain a love for our wormy shade trees, despite the difficulty. But that is not all. Social enjoyment has become integrated among us. The idea that enjoyment forestalls religion is past. The old spirit of asceticism has past away from the church—the eclipse has terminated. The church is budding out in all that is innocent and good and useful as pleasures; and ministers are now teaching that pleasures should be sanctified as being under the will of God. And now we no longer feel that there is any quasi breach of morality in being happy and enjoying ourselves. I take it, therefore, as one of the most important of their duties, that the young Christian men of Brooklyn should take steps to bring together the young for the purpose of social festivity and enjoyment. It is Christian, and I believe God smiles upon our enjoyment to-night, and gives his hearty benediction.

The reverend gentleman then went on to say that beholding the bright light shining there that night, the gay and joyous throng around him, was it possible to believe that their country was going through the throes of a great revolution! It was true their sons and brothers were on the far off field of strife, suffering and having suffered. Their dead were sacred for their honor, and the name they left them! Who, visiting such a festive scene as that, would suppose that the red hand of war was upon the community? But great as had been the burden of the war, it had not yet touched the North. It was compatible with the utmost enjoyment in their midst, and despite the war, the people at the North were not only carrying on the mere details of life, but also the social science of life. Did they suppose it possible to procure such a gathering as that in New-Orleans, Memphis or Nashville? No, God knew that he did not say that in any spirit of vain glory, or boasting. He longed for the time when there would be a return of an united feeling between the North and the South in their sufferings, and he believed it was impossible to get at the South any such gathering as was there that night. He perhaps of all others had least reason to seek them, but nevertheless he looked upon them as his brethren; and he looked forward to the day when the slave should be free, and there should be no hindrance between the sections, and the loyal North and the South should be bound together by ties of indissoluble unity. The South represented the bondage element—the North, the free. But he believed that the Lord had it in His heart to break that up, and then would come the day when he (Mr. BEECHER) could stand in Charleston, and Savannah, and New-Orleans, Vicksburgh, Memphis and Nashville, and speak among friends, and may God hasten that day. [Loud applause.] It was not only necessary that they should pray to God—every true son of the Puritans did that—but also to stand by their principles. Every man born in the North should stand by his principles, not because he was born in the North, but because his principles were the principles of the Constitution, and of the fathers who laid the foundation of their country, so that the spirit of universal freedom should extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf: and God, in His own auspicious time, would hasten that day.

Aid for Pennsylvania Sick and Wounded Volunteers.

MEETING AT THE ASTOR HOUSE—SPEECH OF GOV. CURTIN—AN ORGANIZATION EFFECTED, AND SUBSCRIPTIONS MADE.

A third meeting of the Sons of Pennsylvania resident in New-York, was held at the Astor House last evening, for the purpose of organizing an association to care for the sick, wounded and disabled soldiers, natives of the State of Pennsylvania, arriving at this port.

Mr. S. B. H. VANCE presided, and Messrs. HARWOOD and HART were reelected Secretaries.

Mr. S. NEWELL, Agent of the State of Pennsylvania, made a statement of the objects of the meeting, and the wants of the afflicted soldiers. He thought the State of Pennsylvania was ready and willing to provide for her suffering sons a separate "HOME," without relying upon the charity of the New-England or other associations. He favored a distinct organization, and a separate "HOME," which Pennsylvanians could call their own, so as to insure proper accommodations in any exigency.

During Mr. NEWELL's remarks, Gov. CURTIN entered the room, and, upon being introduced by the Chair, was most cordially received by the meeting.

Mr. HARWOOD, one of the secretaries, made a statement of the steps taken by the Committee appointed to confer with the new-England Association. That body offered to set apart separate accommodations for the Pennsylvanians, with a separate office, and at an expense of only about $500 per annum. Should there be a lack of room, Col. BLISS had offered to accommodate from two to five hundred. The Committee thought these arrangements would be sufficient to accommodate all the Pennsylvanians who would need.

Mr. CHEER suggested that as Gov. CURTIN was present he should favor the meeting with his views. [Applause.] Gov. CURTIN spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GOV. CURTIN.

GENTLEMEN: It would afford me great pleasure, as it always does, to meet Pennsylvanians under any circumstances. The pleasure I have in this meeting is very much enhanced by the fact that it is for a benevolent purpose. You design a systematic arrangement to be directed to the people of that great State who may fall sick, and be wounded in the struggle in which so many Pennsylvanians are now engaged. I do not speak to you as gentlemen having separated from your native country, or as citizens of a foreign country. I speak to you as Pennsylvanians, who are willing to come to this great mart of trade, and try your skill in this centre of New-York enterprise and capital. I speak to you as Pennsylvanians, who are still loyal to their nationality. In this great struggle which is now prevailing, for the preservation of our common country, Pennsylvania has taken an active part. I have watched from the beginning the public mind of that State carefully, and I can say to you, gentlemen, that from the beginning of the rebellion down to the present time, I have never seen any symptom of faltering. [Applause.] I have never from the beginning of this struggle to this day, witnessed any indication of a falling off of the stubborn loyalty of the people of that State. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, it is not improper that I should remind you of this State—where, I have no doubt, you are proud to have been born—where it is a pleasure to be born—where it is pleasant to live, and, by the blessing of God, it is pleasant to die and be buried—a State, rich in her history and annals, and Christian heroism. And, gentlemen, when the history of this rebellion comes to be written, the brightest page for Pennsylvania will be that upon which is recorded her fidelity and loyalty to the Government on this, its darkest hour of trial. [Applause.] It is true as has been stated, that large arrangements have been made by the Government and people of that State for the care of the sick and wounded, and it is equally true that in these arrangements it seems to have been forgotten that many of our people, falling into the hands of the authorities of the National Government, would find their way to this City from necessity—although North of the scene of the rebellion—and the arrangements made by the State were not fully extended to this City. It is equally true that not many of our people, in proportion to the number of our sick and wounded have arrived here, and the number, I hope, will continue to diminish; but, it is equally true, gentlemen, that the sick and wounded who come here should be cared for as kindly, and their wants ministered to as promptly, as possible. The benevolent action of New-Englanders should be imitated by Pennsylvanians; and I appeal to every Pennsylvanian to see that no man shall want anything in this City—and, least of all, that he shall want for direction to his home, where he may be cared for among his friends. This great work of benevolence should proceed in this hour of our country's trial. The State of Pennsylvania cannot afford to have the Union dissolved. [Applause.] It was within her borders that the first sentiment of true liberty was born, which ended in the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence. [Applause.] And when our fathers conceived the idea that it was time that the people should be free, and struck for freedom through the Revolution, this sentiment of liberty was carried to Philadelphia, and from that arose the Constitution to which we have pledged our constancy and loyalty. [Applause.] We now have one hundred thousand of our people bearing arms to stand by the Government. We can't afford that it shall be separated. We have too much material wealth. We lie in the route of trade and travel between the north and south, the east and west. The three million people of Pennsylvania declare that they will never allow themselves to be surrounded by enemies. [Applause.] They will be friends if her great conservative people can persuade them to be friends; [applause] but, if they will be enemies, they will feel the weight of her mighty power. [Applause.] We are all of one family—men of the living and the dead. Of those who came before us, we see their benefaction in the good works they did. A hundred thousand of our people, bearing arms to sustain this great Government, appeal to our hearts to see that we do all we can to have these great liberties perpetuated for the generations that are to come. We must give to the soldier who perils his life for his country all the aid and comfort in our power. The rich legacy which we inherited from our fathers must be transmitted to our children, or we are unworthy of such a gift. They look to us for that gift, and we should be false to ourselves—false to the history of this great country—if we failed to give it pure and untarnished. Each man should bear his part in the great work. It rests upon us all. A Government which finds its foundation in public opinion, which rests upon mind and not upon matter, must be supported from the heart. In the good work of benevolence which brings you together to-night, you have my hearty coöperation; so far as I can, with the citizens of my native State, help you in the State of your adoption in the performance of this work, either personally or officially, I pledge you to do all I can to carry out your good design. [Applause.] I do not mean to dictate what course you shall pursue. You know better than I. Whatever steps you may take will meet my approbation. You understand the subject better than I do. I have enough to do; and, gentlemen, I am much relieved from the pain it gives me to separate from my official duties, from the fact that I meet to-night in this City a body of Pennsylvanians who in their hearts design to do good works, and who, I trust in God, will succeed in that great purpose. [Applause.]

Mr. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL suggested that all discussions as to location were out of place, as they should first become regularly organized. With a view to effect that object, he submitted a plan of organization of a society to be called the "Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association," together with by-laws, rules of order, &c. These were, with slight modifications, adopted, and Messrs. M. E. HART, A. T. CHEER and S. W. BURTON appointed a committee to nominate officers. The committee reported the following list of permanent officers, who were unanimously chosen:

President—Col. J. C. MONTGOMERY.
Vice-President—S. P. RUSSELL.
Treasurer—JONATHAN ODDEN, (of DEVLIN & Co.)
Recording Secretary—M. E. HART.
Corresponding Secretary—MAX GOEPP.

Letters were read from Dr. JOHN MARCELLUS, Dr. H. LOSSING, and EDWIN T. FREEDLEY, offering their services for gratuitous attention on the wounded; also from Col. BLISS, tendering accommodations at the Park Barracks, provided the Society would bear the expense; also from the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, asking lists of the wounded now in the City. They were appropriately referred, and a vote of thanks passed.

The gentlemen present recorded their names, and upon motion, a subscription paper was drawn up. About $400 in cash was secured on the spot, and, after a spirited address from Col. MONTGOMERY, and a good deal of desultory conversation, the meeting adjourned.

Immediate steps will therefore be taken for the relief of Pennsylvania wounded and sick arriving at this port.

Improved Quarters for Convalescent Marines at Wallabout, Brooklyn—Chentery of Government Contractors as Shown in the Crumbling Buildings, &c., &c.

The made ground known as the Wallabout, adjacent to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, is becoming so rapidly a *settled* improvement that already do young trees, in the freshness of their first Summer, begin to nod their plumed heads to the passer-by, and then assume the perpendicular the moment an officer appears. Maj. GARLAND has certainly illustrated his name in the taste he has displayed in encircling not only his private residence, but the extensive parade grounds with fruit and ornamental trees which shall gladden the eyes of the hundreds of sick and disabled marines that are crowding in for accommodation. The hospital proper is unable to afford the pleasant quarters which convalescents need, so much are they pressed for room wherein to dispose of those who have been brought in prostrated with wounds, fever and exhaustion, from the recent engagements, and foreseeing this emergency Maj. GARLAND, commandant at the barracks, has had a building prepared with singular care and adaptation to the wants of such, and now the value of it is being tested and highly appreciated by 130 convalescents lately removed from the hospital. There are, quite distinct from this, quarters for those of the 250 to 300 men constantly attendant at the Wallabout, who may be attacked with disease incident to seafaring life, and should their cases become serious they are conveyed to the hospital, so that no atmosphere of infection prevails here. From eight to ten officers are always in waiting at different positions of responsibility, and here repair the recruits who pant for a life on the ocean wave, and sigh for a suit of navy blue. An inspection of these suits is worth the while of any one, substantial and very tasty as they are, with all their significant orders, from the simple star on the elbow and points of the broad collar to the grand spread eagle and trumpet and olive branches, stripes and epaulets that mark the commissioned officer. There's the bright scarlet coat, with gilt buttons and bands to tempt the music boys; the flowing white ducks that naturally suggest the water; but, above all, that weapon to wield in waging war—hidden within the beautiful scabbard, that tells no tale of the grim cut and thrust, or masterly play of the high-tempered steel. Adjacent to the well-stored clothing rooms are ranged in two stories overlooking the river and navy-yard, and innumerable heads and hind legs of animals partially submerged, are the prison cells—which should properly have been in the guardhouse at the main entrance; but this as well as many other things was neglectfully managed by those who had the building contract. The prisoners are, in consequence of this mismanagement, exposed to miasma and musquitoes, and a chill night air from the low marshy land which could have been avoided. All this will be changed for the better as Major GARLAND progresses with his plans. He is constantly annoyed by some mishap arising from the slovenly carpenter work, frequently finding huge cracks stuffed up and smothered over with putty and plaster, and as for his nail bill during the few months he has occupied the premises—nails used solely to repair new work—it would suffice some men for a yearly income. Although the ground is artificial, so to speak, the foundations of the buildings are so placed upon piles that there is no danger of settling, notwithstanding which security the observers in the neighborhood entertain a hideous presentiment that some fine morning they will look from their windows commanding the Wallabout, and finds the whole concern "*gone under.*" Divine service is held every Sabbath in the general mess-room, where the choir, wholly composed of marines, makes the walls resound to hearty notes of melody, and the various ministers of Brooklyn volunteer their aid alternately in addressing them. On Monday a dress parade takes place, and when the macadamized walks shall have been completed, and the shade trees become more fully developed, the belles and beaus of the steepled city will lend their inspiring presence to these seasons of manœuvring—the more favored perhaps viewing the parade from the elegant interior of the Major's offices, or the luxurious *bachelor* apartments, the locality of which it were safest perhaps not to mention. They overlook this same parade-ground, however.

The gas privileges are well arranged, but the water is not, so that one of the earliest improvements of the Summer will be to lay a large pipe directly across the grounds, which shall, by branch pipes, supply to all parts an abundance of pure water. The drainage is also incomplete, and will require time and expense to overcome the present difficulties. Although this barrack-ground has cost, and must yet absorb, so much money, it is fully believed that it will repay all the expense of construction by the position of usefulness it will henceforth command. The lowlands are saturated with salt instead of fresh water, so that the air from them is not pestilential as if from stagnant inland ponds,—and the great care that is manifested throughout the buildings, in the matter of ventilation as well as extreme cleanliness, is armor against malaria of hospital wards. There are in readiness quarters, provisions and clothing for seven hundred more men. Constant application is being made by recruits anxious to enter the service of the Union.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS—A NEW SYSTEM OF THIEVING.—For several weeks past, the various Express Companies of this City, and also numerous private parties in the upper Wards, have been extensively victimized by a trio of thieves who rode about in a butcher's cart. Their plan was to follow up the Express wagons, as they went their rounds through the City, for the purpose of delivering parcels, and when the messenger left the wagon, one of the thieves would hastily seize a bundle therefrom, toss it into his cart, and drive rapidly off with his plunder and confederates before the Express messenger had time to discover his loss. The several Express Companies have, they say, been defrauded of a large amount of property, by means of this system. On this account, they have been compelled to employ an extra man to each wagon, for the purpose of guarding the packages left in the vehicle. This was something the thieves were quite unprepared for, and they were necessarily compelled to change their tactics. In many inst

The New-York Times.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Important reports relative to the rebel army lately at Corinth reach us by way of Memphis. A gentleman lately arrived from Granada, Miss., states that Gen. HINDMAN, after the evacuation, went to Arkansas with the troops of that State. Gen. POPE had reached Okolona in pursuit of the main body of the rebels, which was still retreating.

We receive another, and in some respects fuller, account of the battle of Cross Keys, through a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. JACKSON, it appears, had moved his wagon train across the river at Port Republic on Friday, and returned and gave battle six miles north of there, on the Harrisonburgh pike, on Sunday, as before reported. When JACKSON retreated our forces pursued, but before the enemy could be overtaken, he crossed the river, burning the bridge that carried him over. A portion of SHIELDS' Division, under Col. CARROLL, appeared on the opposite side of the river on Sunday, but, instead of burning the bridge, planted artillery so as to command it. When JACKSON appeared, Col. CARROLL, having only a portion of his troops at hand, was repulsed, the enemy took possession of the bridge, and escaped. The Union loss was sufficiently heavy, amounting to nearly five hundred killed and wounded, exclusive of the missing. STAHL'S Brigade lost four hundred and five privates *and twenty-two officers*, killed, wounded and missing. The rebel loss in killed alone was six hundred. One of their Generals was killed, and two wounded—one of the latter being Jackson himself, who was shot in the wrist.

Advices from the vicinity of Charleston, brought to Washington by Mr. EDWARD L. PIERCE, Government agent for the cultivation of the cotton lands, are important. Gen. BENHAM, who is in command of the expedition approaching Charleston by way of Stono, is not expected to advance upon the city until he receives reinforcements. His command is at James Island, well protected by the gunboats. A report prevailed that a portion of BEAUREGARD'S army, twenty-five thousand or more, had arrived, accompanied by BEAUREGARD himself, and that a determined resistance was to be made. Our gunboats are now in plain sight of Fort Sumter.

A dispatch from Cairo gives a rumor that Col. MORGAN, of guerrilla notoriety, had been captured by Gen. POPE. The divisions of Gens. SHERMAN and HURLBUT left Corinth on the 11th, for Memphis, under orders to repair the railroad as they advanced.

The condition of affairs in Norfolk, under Union auspices, is rapidly improving. Cordiality of feeling is increasing, and trade is reviving. An expedition proceeded, on Wednesday, from Norfolk to Deep Creek, fifteen miles south of Richmond, where a rebel post-office was found and broken up. An expedition had also been sent out from Suffolk, which succeeded in capturing a rebel Colonel, named COPELAND.

Mr. T. K. MCCANN, formerly a contractor on the Pan Handle Railroad, but for the last three years a resident of White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, in Western Virginia, has returned to the Pan Handle, having left White Sulphur Springs about a week or ten days ago, in consequence of an order for his arrest from Gen. HEATH, because of his Union sentiments. Mr. MCCANN was at Richmond only a short time since. He thinks the forces there only about 70,000, and not very strongly fortified. While he was there, one hundred and sixty bushels of corn were distributed as rations to Gen. LONGSTREET'S Division, to be parched by the men; provisions of all kinds being scarce, except flour, which, as it was manufactured in the valley of Virginia very extensively, was comparatively low. The Conscript Act, he says, is producing a change in the sentiment of a great many. He reports that the mountains are infested with bands of guerrillas and deserters from the rebel army, and that a person traveling there is in as much danger from the deserters as from the guerrillas, for in approaching their hiding places they will, from fear of arrest, shoot without stopping to inquire the intruder's sentiments or mission.

The United States steam transport *Fulton*, from Fortress Monroe, arrived at this port yesterday, having on board 408 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army. She also brought to this port the ninety privateersmen who were recently taken up the James River to be exchanged for Col. CORCORAN and the other National officers held as hostages by the rebels. They came on under a guard of thirty men.

CONGRESS.

The Senate only was in session yesterday, the House having adjourned over from Friday until Monday. A message was received from the President, transmitting to the Senate a memorial in behalf of the State of New-York, in favor of the enlargement of certain canals and locks. The bill from the House, providing that officers and volunteers shall be paid according to the pay-rolls, was passed. A bill for increasing the revenue, by the reservation and sale of town sites on the public lands, was introduced and referred. The Naval Appropriation bill was further debated, and finally reported to the Senate, and laid aside informally. The Senate soon afterward went into Executive Session, and, when the doors were again opened, adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Europe, a week later, are received by the arrival off Cape Race of the steamships *Bavaria*, from Southampton on the 4th, and *China*, from Liverpool on the 8th inst. There is no political news. Cotton had advanced ⅛d.@¼d. in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs were again dull, and Provisions were tending downward.

A correspondent writes to the Boston *Traveler*, under date of Newbern, N. C., June 4, as follows: "Gov. STANLY has been applied to by citizens of this county to return to them runaways. He tried it once, but the fugitive came into town again the next day, when the Governor declined to interfere, saying that he had no machinery for executing civil process, and no military force at his disposal for that purpose, and he could not again interfere. Gen. BURNSIDE says that his army shall not be used as negro-catchers. He (Gen. B.) was a Breckinridge Democrat."

On Wednesday last the first train passed over the railroad bridge at Nashville, which has been constructed to take the place of the one destroyed by the rebels when they abandoned the city.

The detailed census reports give this as the classification of the population of New-Orleans: Whites, native born, 80,330; free colored blacks, 2,455; free colored mulattoes, 8,234; whites, foreign born, 64,267; Indians, 4. Total free, 155,290; slaves, 13,385. Total population, 168,675.

The Cunard line of steamers have been very fortunate in their passages, but they have frequently encountered perils which only their great strength has enabled them to survive. The *Africa*, on her last passage, was in great danger. She was running among heavy ice floes, and close in with Cape Race struck so heavily on the ice or the bottom, the officers said on the ice, that had she not been a strong ship the blows would have knocked a hole in her. As it was, 17 feet of her rudder, close up to the brace, broke off, and for 500 miles, or until she reached Halifax, she was steered with great difficulty. By carrying her chains, &c., aft, about one foot of the rudder was dipped in the water. When she reached Halifax her broken rudder was just even with the water, and five feet was spliced upon it to bring her to Boston.

A case of some interest to maidens with portions, touching marriage settlements, has just been decided by Justice PECKHAM, at Special Term of the Supreme Court. The plaintiff was a young married lady, who had become dissatisfied with the terms of the settlement made by her while an infant, just before her marriage.

Breadstuffs were less sought after on Saturday, especially by shippers, who were discouraged by a further rise in freights. Prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn declined. Oats were dearer. Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, Hemp, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Spices, Tobacco, Metals, and Naval Stores were lightly dealt in at former quotations. A fair inquiry prevailed for Pork at reduced rates, and for Lard and Beef, which were steady, as also for Hay, Hops, Tallow, Smoked Herring, Rio Coffee, Wool and Whisky, which latter article advanced slightly. No important movements were reported in other commodities.

Mr. Yancy on a Black Horse.

Mr. YANCEY, after safely evading all the perils to which he has of late months been subjected by sea and land, now rests his uneasy and traitorous head at Montgomery, Alabama, as we learn from some correspondence which has recently passed between him and certain inhabitants of that place. Six of his Montogomery fellow-citizens, it seems, bought and presented to Mr. YANCEY a black horse, fifteen hands and two inches high, eight years old, cost four hundred and fifty dollars—which black horse, in the highly metaphorical minds of its donators, "is supposed to represent, in some faint degree, those high moral attributes which have adorned your (YANCEY'S) character as the leader of the great movement for Southern independence." Mr. YANCEY accepts the horse with gratitude; and to the categorical statement of the beast's height, age and *cost*, made by those who presented it, Mr. YANCEY poetically adds, that it "has the eye of the hawk, the spirit of the king eagle, the chest of the lion, is swifter than the roebuck and stronger than the buffalo," and must consequently be a horse altogether without a peer, and quite worth the $450 (we should like to know if the money was Confederate shinplasters) which it cost. As the letter accompanying the charger was dated on the 19th of May, and Mr. YANCEY'S reply thereto was dated the next day, the 20th, it looks from the minute description of the animal's qualities and characteristics given by Mr. YANCEY, that it had hardly come into his possession before he committed the grievous fault of "looking his gift horse in the mouth."

To the moral and political lessons to be derived from the gift, also of which the six gentlemen had furnished one in saying that the black horse represented Mr. YANCEY'S "high moral attributes," the grateful recipient adds some others. It represents the "indissoluble unity of the people of the South,—a unity of resistance, a unity of sacrifices," and a series of other unities all very much alike in character, but which Mr. YANCEY, with shockingly bad rhetoric, manages to state under quite a variety of forms of expression. He has, however, in these words struck the keynote of a tune which he loves to play on his one-stringed harp; and so, in return for the horse, he inflicts upon the six gentlemen and upon the people of the South a political and rebel disquisition which must have covered at least a dozen pages of foolscap paper.

He strikes at once, of course, on to the present war—suggested, perhaps, to his mind by the fact that the gift-horse is, like the rebel soldiers, "swifter than the roebuck." On this subject he makes the following remarkable statement;

"It [the war] is clearly *no longer* a war to reinstate the Constitution and the Union, but a war to reduce the States of the South to a territorial condition—to establish over each a military dictatorship, as in Tennessee—to disfranchise our citizens—to reduce them to a level with negroes—to confiscate our property—to subject our industry for untold years to exorbitant taxation, to pay the enormous war debt of the North. . . . . No wonder, then, that in the South there is *no longer* love for the flag that waves over such a foe—no respect for the men that rally beneath it—that there is hatred of the cause in which it is borne."

"*No longer* a war to reinstate the Constitution and the Union," Mr. YANCEY! Then the war was, really, for some time, waged by us for that purpose, was it? "*No longer* love for the old flag in the North," since it was discovered that the original purpose of the war has been changed? Then the attachment to the glorious emblem of our country did really remain in the Southern heart as long as the war was waged for the purpose for which it was originally declared; and that love will doubtless return as soon as the object of the war shall be changed from those atrocious purposes which you mention, back to the object for which it was at first waged.

If this is the trouble with you and with the people of the South, and if the thoughts and conditions of the rebel soul are such as you declare them to be, then there is bright hope indeed of that political reconstruction which you have so often declared to be forever impossible.

But how has Mr. YANCEY discovered that the war for the Union has been transformed into a war whose object is to reduce the people of the South to a level with the negroes, to disfranchise the citizens, to annihilate the States, etc.? Has the President, who has repeatedly declared the war to be one only for the Constitution and the Union, ever announced any such programme? Has Congress passed any bill for any such purpose? Have the people of the North given any hint that they desire any such consummation? On the contrary, has there not been the most careful avoidance of any interference with the legitimate *status* of the South—any interference with its citizens as individuals, or with its political organization as States? Missouri, whose authorities went into the rebellion, which raised fifty thousand soldiers for the rebel cause, which was declared by its Legislature to be out of the Union, and which was formally annexed to the rebel Confederacy, has now been completely and irrevocably restored to the Union, and is today in the enjoyment of all its guaranteed original rights, with all its social and political institutions intact; and instead of its citizens "being reduced to the level of negroes," its State Convention has just refused, by an overwhelming vote, even to consider Mr. LINCOLN'S proposition for compensated and gradual emancipation. And no man interferes with the decision. Have the citizens of Tennessee been reduced to the level which Mr. YANCEY dreads? Have any of the States or parts of States now in our military possession, suffered any of the horrors on the prospects of which he delights to dwell? Tennessee, it is true, as he says, has a Military Governor; but that is only a temporary provision until such time as the State, by its own free will, shall resume its original status in the Union.

Mr. YANCEY, it will be remembered, was the original "precipitator." He it was who proposes, by atrocious falsehood, to "fire the Southern heart and precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution." This new catalogue of lies is only intended to further subserve the same wicked end. The fact that his falsehoods have now got to be so broad, that the perfidy toward those who confide in him has to be so rank, is proof that the Southern heart is so low as to require very powerful stimulants. The blackness of his gift horse may well typify the complexion of his mendacity.

The Golden Barometer.

Many people beside Mr. ADDISON have observed that a man who is furnished with arguments from the mint, will convince his antagonist much sooner than one who draws them from reason and philosophy. The popular prejudice runs with the axiom that figures cannot lie; and with the other, that money, like water, will find its level. We have long been satisfied that, in our domestic quarrel, we have both reason and philosophy on our side; but the invidious world is, after all, most forcibly impressed by the golden rhetoric we are so fortunate as to be able to furnish. While convinced, therefore, that our cause is essentially a noble and just one, and that in its success are involved the highest interests of liberty and of progress, we need not despise the persuasive logic of a heavy purse, which kind Providence and our own industry happily allow us to display.

It is admitted at all hands, that, in a great war, there can be no more adequate test of public confidence than the condition of Government securities; and, considering its vast outlay, and the fact that its own citizens are the almost exclusive creditors, we may be pardoned if we refer to United States Stocks today with a little honest exultation. This is the one point on which we cannot with any pretence of candor or decency be misrepresented. No subtle casuistry, whereby victories are twisted into defeats, no novel tortuosities of language glossing over Confederate discomfitures, no marvelous theories proving that the more successes we win the further we are from our object, can alter or affect that silent yet eloquent monitor—the Stock List. It tells its own story, and needs no setting-off. It cannot well be misquoted, like Shiloh and Fair Oaks. It is the unerring barometer which measures the nation's wealth, strength and confidence, as surely as the mercury in the tube instructs us of the height from the sea-level of Vesuvius or Chimborazo. No writers more than the English ones have insisted on the significancy of this financial guage; and when our Government Sixes descend, as British consols have during the century, to 47¼, (par in each case being 100,) we may perhaps lend a more credulous ear to their endless cry that "subjugation" is impossible.

In the height of the great struggle with BONAPARTE—the time at which British funds sank to so low an ebb—many Englishmen, as well as nearly all the rest of the world, apprehended that the days of their Empire were numbered; at the height of our great struggle with the rebels, nearly all Europe has been vociferating the same thing of the young Republic. The prognosticators will be deceived in the second instance as egregiously as they were in the first; but the grand distinction between the two cases is guaged by our golden barometer. Half England then believed in the speedy disruption of their Empire; consequently, their stocks fell to less than half the par value. No one in the loyal States now doubts the ultimate complete triumph of their Government; consequently, our stocks are above the par value.

There is, however, a feature of the case as interesting as it is remarkable, and one which may well excite the wonder of foreign capitalists, since it has unquestionably surprised our own. At the time of the last twenty million loan during Mr. BUCHANAN'S term, Government was forced to pay ten, and, in some instances, fifteen per cent. for the money. This was in a time of profound peace, for there were, as yet, no rumblings even of the coming storm. The tempest has burst upon us with an extent and fury unknown in history, and yet Government securities, of the self-same class, are ranging high above their nominal value. When the first-named loan was negotiated, the National debt was less than sixty millions against some twelve times that sum at the present time. What ŒDIPUS can solve the riddle?

There are sometimes mysteries about the comparative credit of nations, which appear to baffle the closest investigation to detect their unseen springs and origin; but the phenomenon we write of, however surprising at first glance, may be rationally explained. No doubt people recollect that in 1816, with a population of eight millions, we had a debt of more than one hundred and twenty-seven millions, and paid it all in less than twenty years. Perhaps, they remember that England, with her giant debt of eight hundred million pounds, wherewith she emerged from the French wars, has never materially reduced that sum, which remains pretty steadily at its maximum. Probably, too, on measuring strength after the first grapple with the demon of rebellion, the nation does not find him so difficult to lay as timid people at first anticipated. These and other causes have doubtless had their weight in producing the unexampled confidence we now behold But they are not the exclusive causes. One more potent than either has been actively at work, and its influence is daily felt through out our whole system.

The truth is, we are far richer and far stronger than we had imagined ourselves to be. The exigencies of the war have strangely developed resources hitherto unknown, while they have stimulated expedients and inventions once thought impracticable. There is more absolute capital in the country than even the closest calculators have imagined. The necessary topographical researches, ever preceding the advance of fleets and armies, are daily unfolding increased knowledge of our rivers, coasts, and mountains, which will make us richer and stronger by facilitating trade and augmenting means of defence. Like the fortunate discoverer of Potosi, in dragging ourselves up the precipice, we have uprooted the shrub, and unearthed priceless treasures which sparkle below. We see every reason to be content, therefore, with our pecuniary condition and prospects; and although a prominent English authority announces that "the collapse of the Federal finances can scarcely be delayed beyond the end of the year," we question whether England or any other European Power will venture quarrel with our united nation, basing its hopes on a fulfillment of the augury.

Counterfeiting Bad Money.

We always look with suspicion upon any statement, from rebel sources, of any misconduct on the part of our soldiers in the regions of rebeldom. But we regret to have come across one well-authenticated case of such misconduct, which has been narrated by the perpetrators of it, and which we cannot therefore doubt. It seems that some of our soldiers, having been taken prisoners and carried to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, were guilty, while there, of the heinous offence of counterfeiting, and not only that, but counterfeiting Confederate shinplasters; and the guilty man who narrated the fact actually told it with a grin, and said that "the boys" made about $300 in this way, and that the money which they manufactured went off better than the genuine article. We can readily believe this latter fact. If any ordinarily cute Yankee could not make a better looking article than the wretched shinplasters of which we have seen specimens, he would not be worthy of the name.

There is some palliation for even such an enormity as this. If the people in that region would have taken National coin, or even Uncle Sam's green-backed promises to pay, we presume "the boys" would have preferred to have exercised their inventive faculties in that line. But the latter can hardly have reached as far as Tuscaloosa, though the Richmond papers have chronicled with disgust their appearance in that capital. And, as for coin, the universal testimony is that none has been seen there for so long that even the genuine article would hardly be recognized; so that, if they were going to take up counterfeiting, they were driven by stern necessity to the shinplaster; and, as an excuse for their counterfeiting at all, we must recollect that they were surrounded by influences most pernicious to moral qualities. They were in the midst of a community where the people have so reversed the action of their moral faculties as to regard patriotism and honesty as crimes, while stealing is a virtue and perjury an honor. That such a miasmatic atmosphere should in some degree sap the foundations of honesty in our unsophisticated boys, is not, perhaps, to be wondered at. And the disease could not break out in the direction of stealing, because, from all accounts of Southern prisons, there is nothing in them worth "conveying," and counterfeiting was the most natural alternative.

Or, perhaps they have taken this means to ingratiate themselves with their captors, endeavoring to show them that they were becoming assimilated to them. Perhaps it was this very means which procured them their speedier release from durance, by convincing the rebels that their prisoners were as great rascals as themselves, whom, out of mere regard for consistency, they could not see in prison while they themselves were at large.

We trust, however, that these evil moral consequences may not prove permanent. "The boys" were not there very long; and even though the universal tendency of the Yankee to "make money" may have, under the limitations which oppressed them and the ill influences which surrounded them, have worked itself out there in a way which at home would be looked askance upon, yet we cannot but hope that here, among better surroundings and in a purer atmosphere, their moral system may recover its tone, and they become again useful and respected members of society.

We cannot help, however, commending to JEFF. DAVIS the fact of the superior quality of the article which these Yankees manufactured even in such adverse circumstances, as another instance to show him that wherever the Yankee comes, the arts and manufactures spring up and flourish in greater perfection than before. The Yankee is the desideratum of the South; and if these few of whom we have spoken, thus cabined, cribbed and confined, had such success in making money, what grand results, both for themselves and for the whole country, will be surely accomplished by the presence of a few hundred thousand of the same sort, with all their energies untrammeled, and working in the luxuriant play of their free nature. We cannot but agree most heartily, when this prospect arises before us, with the glowing language of our friend Mr. ROST, in his interesting narrative of his pursuit of sympathy under difficulties, that "nothing in the past could give an idea of the career of prosperity and power which would thus be opened to" the South.

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—It looks as though the same soil on which the bloody drama of civil war was opened, eighteen months ago, was also destined to witness its final act. The intense interest with which the public formerly looked toward South Carolina, has for a long time been fixed upon other regions where stupendous operations have been going on; but there is now again a prospect of action in Charleston Harbor, and in the vicinity of Fort Sumter, and public attention is eagerly turned in that direction. The recent reconnoissance as far as Pocotaligo, in the southeastern part of the State—the naval reconnoissance up to and beyond Georgetown on the northeastern coast of the State, and the movements of our land and naval forces at James Island, in the immediate vicinity of Charleston, seem to indicate that Gen. HUNTER is preparing for decisive work. The point aimed at appears to be Charleston, and the other movements may be only to distract the enemy's attention. If Gen. HUNTER is able to approach the city in the direction he is now pursuing, he will thus avoid all the forts and other formidable rebel defences in Charleston harbor. At latest accounts he had advanced on the island, till he approached almost within rifled cannon shot of Gov. PICKENS' head—that is to say, if that "insensible-to-fear" functionary still resides at the executive mansion in which he took up his residence for the war. Whether Gen. HUNTER really means to take the city or not, we do not know. We think it doubtful whether he has troops enough to hold it. We believe that there is quite a large rebel military force in and around Charleston. The rebels know the anxiety with which the nation looks for the capture of Charleston; they know the preparations HUNTER is making for its capture; they have had ample time to concentrate all available troops there; and Charleston we believe to be one of the few rebel cities the possession of which will be fiercely contested. The fact that they have been so quiet about what troops they have there, is a hint not without significance. If our *gunboats* could get up to the city, it would be easily enough held and controlled; but they would first have to pass Forts Sumter, Moultrie, Pinckney, long lines of land batteries, and other defences. We hardly think that this will be attempted until one or more of our Iron-clad vessels can be sent down to operate in that quarter. But Gen. HUNTER is bold and daring; and may very likely take the country and the rebels by surprise by some movement that will place the city and all its defenders entirely at his mercy.

The Tax Bill from the Senate.

The Senate made numerous and material changes in the Tax bill as it went to them from the House. We have a copy of the bill as it finally passed that body, but as it still has to undergo further revision it is not worth while to publish it.

By the Senate amendments the expenses of collecting the duties imposed by the act have been largely increased, the salary of Assessors, when engaged in one portion of their duties, being raised from $2 to $3 per day; and when engaged in another kind of business, from $3 to $5 per day. The salary of Assistant Assessors has also been increased. Considerable discussion took place on the propriety of allowing these increased salaries, but it was believed that the duties required of the officers were such that the proper class of persons could not be induced to fill the positions at the compensation allowed by the bill before it was amended in this respect.

The income tax, which every person receiving over $600, from whatever source, is required to pay, has been materially changed. As the tax now stands, persons receiving over $10,000 per year must pay 5 per cent., and those receiving over $50,000 per year, 7½ per cent.

Many of the taxes, the collection of which would render necessary an unpleasant inquisition, have been stricken from the bill, while others, on articles from which a large revenue is expected, have been raised. A few of the taxes which were changed in Committee of the Whole, were again altered after the bill had been reported to the Senate. The House bill, for instance, required all brokers, selling either merchandise or stock, to pay a duty of one-tenth of one per cent. on the gross amount of their sales. This was raised, in Committee, to the ridiculously high figure of one per cent. on sales of merchandise, the duty of one-tenth of one per cent. on sales of stocks, bonds, etc., being allowed to remain unaltered. On more mature consideration, the former tax was reduced to one-fourth of one per cent.

The intention of many Senators to tax slaves was frustrated by the belief of a majority that such tax would be illegal and unconstitutional. Cotton, the tax on which was at first removed, is now subject to a tax of one-half a cent per pound. A proviso to the section imposing this duty exempts from taxation all cotton owned by manufacturers, when such cotton shall have come into their possession before the time the act is to take effect. It is also provided that cotton shipped to foreign ports in a raw or unmanufactured state shall not be allowed the drawback usual in cases where internal taxes have been paid.

To the bill passed by the House and reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee, two substitutes were offered, one by Senator SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, the other by Senator MCDOUGALL, of California. The object of both substitutes was to obtain the required money by taxes less odious to the people than those imposed by the bill which they were designed to supersede. Speeches were made and many interesting facts and estimates stated by each Senator in support of the measure he proposed. The effort to carry these substitutes failed of success, however, it being deemed the province of the more popular branch of Congress to give shape to a bill imposing taxes.

Naval Rams.

Blackwood's Magazine, for June, contains a letter addressed to Capt. COLES, R. N., by a gentleman at Baltimore. Capt. COLES lately addressed a letter to the London *Times*, in which he spoke of his "mortification at finding that America, instead of England, should have the palm of floating the *Monitor*, which is to dictate the reconstruction of navies to the world." The Baltimore correspondent of the eminent Captain thereupon consoles him with an attempt to prove that the mortification should be ours, as we were hoaxed in the matter by Capt. ERICSSON. The proof given is, that *Blackwood*, for December, 1860, in an article on iron-clad ships, contained three diagrams of Capt. COLES' "shield," with a broadside view of a shield-frigate; and it is taken for granted that Capt. ERICSSON must have seen these diagrams, and thereupon conceived the idea of the *Monitor*. Why, asks the writer, (forgetting that the same question might just as fairly be put to Capt. COLES,) why did not Capt. ERICSSON build his *Monitor* years ago, seeing that he claims to have put his plans before the Emperor of the French in 1855? Neither Capt. COLES nor *Blackwood* has had the fairness to show why the former, whose invention is said also to date from 1855, has not yet constructed a cupola ship. It does not seem to have occurred to either that the question of originality may be decided in much the same manner as a writer in the June number of the *United Service Magazine* speaks of the invention of the "ram," and the rival claims of Sir GEORGE SARTORIOUS and Mr. NASMYTH.

"The gallant Admiral," says the writer, "advances his claim to the invention of the steam ram with a modesty we could wish to see imitated in other quarters. It does not come before us as a mere assertion, but is supported by the letters he addressed at the time to the Admiralty, the French Ministry, and the *Times*. No one heard of Mr. NASMYTH in those days, or of any other advocate of the ram. The Emperor NAPOLEON was the first to give it countenance, but it has only been fully taken up in America, where, at the outbreak of the war, it seems to have struck the Confederates as a rather clever notion. They read in the Sartorious letters, written during our late war, that the Russians might have secretly constructed a shot-proof steam ram, in one of their blockaded ports, and sent it out to destroy the British and French fleets. This hint created the *Merrimac*, which literally realized, in its attack on the *Congress* and *Cumberland*, the effects foreshadowed by the British Admiral. Thus our service has the honor of having originated the principle of the new mode of warfare, though the Americans have been the first to bring it into use."

The *Merrimac* is then described as embracing all the points of the Sartorious ram, and the writer adds:

"It is yet to be seen whether rams can be made of sufficient strength to pierce an armor-clad ship. The attempt of the *Merrimac* on the *Monitor* is not encouraging, but a steel beak, propelled with a momentum of 2,000 or 3,000 tons, and at a speed of sixteen or twenty knots, might be expected to do great execution. The next performance of the *Merrimac* may give us a wrinkle on this point."

The destruction of the Norfolk ram has defeated this hope of the British officer, and must be especially felt by Sir GEORGE SARTORIOUS, whose recent pamphlet on the subject is attracting considerable attention in the naval service. The British Admiral gives his voice for vessels low in the water,—so as to offer as little mark as possible, and an armament of the most powerful calibre, even if confined to a single gun. Lightness of draught, handiness and speed, he considers of almost equal importance. It is admitted that none of these qualities are possessed by the *Warrior*, and the speech of Sir JAMES ELPHINSTONE, in a recent debate in the House of Commons, confirms all that is said by Sir GEORGE SARTORIOUS. It came out during the debate that the Admiralty are building armor-plated ships on seven different models. The Duke of Somerset has certainly shown no want of energy in the work, and as he is not responsible for the plan of the *Warrior*, which Sir GEORGE SARTORIOUS shows to be so defective in all essential points we have no ground for impugning his judgment; but the number of his models proves the expediency of the suggestion of Sir GEORGE, that a Committee should be appointed to lay down some definite course of proceeding. The Admiralty have consented to adopt the shield system of Capt. COLES, of which the tower of the *Monitor* is a modification; and as Lord CLARENCE PAGET informed the House of Commons that models for armor-ships are coming in at the rate of a hundred a month, it is plain that the work of reconstruction must proceed without any definite rule, while any moment may show that all the models are equally defective.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE BAVARIA AND CHINA OFF CAPE RACE.

Advance in Cotton---Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull

CAPE RACE, Saturday, June 14.

The steamship *Bavaria* from Southampton 4th and the *China* from Liverpool and Queenstown 8th inst., passed this Point at 11 o'clock this morning, and were both boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The steamship *Jura*, arrived on the 3d, and the *Edinburg* on the 4th inst.

The general news contains no striking characteristics.

The division of the French army left at Rome consists of three brigades, under Gen. MONTEBELLO.

The Prussian Ambassador has arrived at Paris.

The silk crop in France is represented as most satisfactory.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies were about to have the documents relative to Mexican affairs laid before them.

All differences between GARIBALDI and the Italian Government have been satisfactorily arranged, and he has proceeded to Belgrade.

Prince NAPOLEON was well received at Naples.

The Montenegrins have been beaten by the Turks on the frontier, and four of their villages burned.

The British Admiralty have granted to the Atlantic Telegraph Company the services of the ships and crews necessary for revising and extending the former surveys of the route along which the cable is intended to be submerged. The route westward from the Irish coast, for a distance of some five hundred miles, will be sounded at distances of about a mile apart, the previous soundings having been some thirty miles asunder. A good map of the bottom may, in this manner, be obtained, and thus facilitate the operation of laying the cable. Careful examination will also be made of the Newfoundland coast, and the English Government have consented to send, free of cost, the ships necessary to attend us, pilots, and assistants generally to the ships from which the cable will be paid out. Further negotiations are in progress, the result of which will, undoubtedly, lead to facilities for raising the additional capital necessary to complete this noble enterprise, the want of which has of late been so seriously experienced by both England and America.

COTTON—The sales on Monday and Tuesday in the Liverpool market were 20,000 bales, the market closing firm at an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. since Friday.

Flour quiet and unchanged.

Wheat dull and drooping.

Corn dull and unchanged, except White, which was firmer.

Provisions very dull and tending downward.

An interruption in the working of the line east of Bangor prevents the reception of the rest of the news before Sunday.

Parson Brownlow.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 14.

Parson BROWNLOW had a brilliant reception last night at the Academy of Music. His daughter, who was present, was presented with a beautiful silk flag by the ladies of Philadelphia. Speeches were made by Gen. WALBRIDGE, Representative MAYNARD, CALEB SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, and others.

The Harper's Ferry Railroad Bridge.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 14.

The Harper's Ferry bridge will be substantially finished to-morrow night. Freight and passenger trains will resume their regular crossing on time on Monday next, thus reopening permanently this great highway to and from the West.

Aid for Starving Southerners.

St Louis, Saturday, June 14.

Nearly $6,000, in provisions and money, have been subscribed for the starving Southerners about Corinth. Thirty-five hundred dollars' worth of provisions were forwarded on Wednesday, and another shipment of nearly the same value will be made today.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 14.

SUPPLIES FOR THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

It is ascertained from a gentleman who arrived to-day from Gen. FREMONT's army, that arrangements have been made by which to promptly furnish them the requisite commissary and quartermaster's stores. The men had suffered much, not only from forced marches over mountainous roads, but from the scarcity of supplies. There were, however, no serious complaints, and they are all in cheerful spirits. Many of the sick and wounded are comfortably cared for at Mount Jackson, where the rebels had erected commodious buildings. The general plan for subsisting all our troops in the Shenandoah Valley is now completed, and is of vast importance in connection with future military movements. Capt. F. W. HUNT, Quartermaster, attached to Gen. FREMONT's army, has been assiduous in perfecting these arrangements.

THE TAX BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Tax bill, consisting of Senators FESSENDEN, HARRIS and HENDERSON, and Representatives STEVENS, MORRILL and HOLMAN, does not give entire satisfaction. There was much complaint that the Speaker did not name a member from New-York. The appointment of Senator HARRIS is, however, calculated to palliate the omission, though it is this evening announced that the Senator has gone on the Congressional excursion to White House, and will not be able to meet with the Committee, which Mr. STEVENS is understood to insist shall report to the House on Tuesday morning. It is thought that the Committee will not find it difficult to agree, and that the larger portion of the Senate's amendments will be accepted by the House.

ITEMS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The following items are from the report of Commander MCKINSTRY, received at the Navy Department:

Commanders MCINLOSH and HUGER have died of the wounds received in the battle of the Mississipi previous to the fall of New-Orleans. The health of New-Orleans was generally good, up to the first instant. The sugar-cane plantations below this city looked exceedingly well, their proprietors not appearing to have paid much attention to the suggestions of the rebel leaders. The steamer *Connecticut* has arrived.

FOR RICHMOND.

Some twenty-five members of the Senate and House started this evening on the steamer *Mount Vernon* for Yorktown and White House, expecting to return on Monday or Tuesday.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, among others, to-day, confirmed the following appointments: GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of Illinois, Minister to Spain; CHARLES HUBBARD, Surveyor of Customs at Galena, Illinois; and CHARLES L. STEPHENSON, of Galena, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital here are receiving kind and substantial attentions from members of Congress and others from their respective States.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary, it is understood, will not commend the consideration of the Bankrupt bill during the present session.

CHURCHES FOR HOSPITALS.

Notice has been given to the various churches, without regard to denominations, that their edifices will be used for military hospitals.

RESUMED.

The Post-office Department has directed the resumption of mail facilities to Memphis, Tennessee.

THE CONTRABANDS.

Another ship-load of contrabands will soon leave here for Hayti, making in all about 500 during the past month sent to that country.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CON[illegible]88.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 14.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a message from the President, transmitting a memorial in behalf of the State of New-York, in favor of the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego canals and locks, and asking the attention of Congress thereto.

The Vice-President also presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in answer to the resolution in regard to the amounts paid the Marshals of the District of Columbia.

The bill from the House, providing that officers and volunteers be paid according to their pay-rolls, was taken up and passed.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented a petition for a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented petitions from merchants of New-York, in favor of a Bankrupt act.

Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, (Union,) presented petitions from citizens of Missouri, for a Branch Mint at St. Louis.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill for increasing the revenue by the reservation and sale of town sites on the public lands. Referred.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the bill for the relief of J. F. SIMONS was taken up.

The bill provides an appropriation of $55,000 76 for wrongful seizure of the schooner *Charity*. Passed.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

An amendment, providing that minors may be enlisted without the consent of their parents, was adopted.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that the President may appoint annually ten Midshipmen to the Naval Academy, to be taken from the sons of officers; also that the District of Columbia be regarded as a Representative District for the purpose of making appointments to the Naval Academy.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that persons held to service or labor, commonly called slaves, shall not be employed in any capacity whatever, in any navy-yard, dock-yard, arsenal, magazine, or fort, or in the Naval Academy.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and laid aside informally.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Del. (Opp.) rose to a question of privilege. He said a member of the Military Committee in the House made a speech, yesterday, in which he did great injustice to the State of Delaware, stating in substance that the Governor refused to respond to the call of the President for troops, and that there were no troops in that State, except the few raised after the visit of Mr. DICKERSON, of Mississippi. He did not suppose any member of the House meant to misrepresent, but somebody had imposed on him. Delaware had always been a loyal State, and was the first State to set the seal of condemnation on the rebellion. The Legislature passed a resolution the very day was there, disapproving of his doctrine. He protested against charging any disloyalty on a loyal State.

The Senate went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

The New Monitors.

Regarding the six new *Monitors* now in course of construction, the Albany *Courier* says:

"The new vessels are larger and far more powerful than the *Monitor*, but the principle of their construction is the same. The turrets are 21 feet in diameter and 11 inches thick—which is 3 inches thicker than the *Monitor's*. The armor-plates are 6 inches thick. Each vessel is to be armed with two 15-inch guns, which is 4 inches larger than those of the *Monitor*. Their speed will be 10 miles per hour. The plates are being rolled in Maryland and Pennsylvania. All the rest of the iron for frames, fastenings, &c., &c., amounting to several thousand tons, is being made by CORNING, WINSLOW & Co. and the Rensselaer Iron Company, at their works in Troy. Four of the vessels are to be completed by the 1st of August, and two by the 1st of September. Some twenty-eight hundred men are at work upon these six vessels, and it is confidently believed by the contractors that they will have them completed within the stipulated time. If so, it will probably challenge the world for a parallel in mechanical achievement.

An error exists in the popular mind as to the sea-going properties of these vessels—it being generally supposed that they are unsuited to outside service. It was demonstrated by the run of the *Monitor* from New-York to Hampton Roads that she is as staunch and safe as the best modeled ship. The new vessels will be equally safe, and well adapted to service at sea."

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Mysterious Movements of the Enemy.

Large Bodies of Troops Being Moved to the Front.

ANOTHER ATTACK EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 14.

A dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN's army, dated to-day, says:

The movements of the enemy to-day have been extensive, and as yet are involved in mystery. Large bodies of men have been seen moving down from the neighborhood of Mechanicsville Bridge and Richmond towards the late battle-field.

Our pickets were yesterday driven in from Old Church, during which Capt. RESALL, of the cavalry, was wounded, showing that the enemy design making a demonstration in that direction.

A contraband, who came in yesterday, reported that 3,000 cavalry left Richmond on Wednesday, going in the direction of Fredericksburgh. This is probably the force that appeared at Old Church.

The rebels opened at daylight this morning a sharp fire from artillery in front of Gen. SUMNER. It lasted for about three hours. We had one man killed and one wounded.

A number of prominent citizens living between New-Kent Court-house and the Chickahominy have been arrested by order of Col. INGALLS, on suspicion of communicating with the enemy. There is no doubt but that the rebel Generals are daily advised of every movement of our troops by the people who have remained at home.

The weather is hot and sultry.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

Movements of the Rebels—Proficiency of Our Gunners—The Defences of Richmond—Gen. Pettigrew—Heavy Rains, &c.

CAMP ON GAINES' FARM, HENRICO Co., Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

Nothing of interest has transpired to-day upon the right, except the throwing of a couple of shells by the rebels, from the hill opposite our extreme right. They have watched us for some time from the cover of the woods, and I presume reserve their fire until we attempt to cross upon the bridges already constructed across the Chickahominy.

To-day the rebels could be seen distinctly, from the hill near GAINES', where our field artillery is placed, in full view of the rebels, building or throwing up an earthwork, upon the crest of a hill, behind a clump of trees, for the purpose of commanding the crossing probably of the bridges. It amounts to nothing, however, since they can be readily shelled out. They could easily be seen walking to and fro, from the house to the woods, one of them, an officer, deliberately standing in the open field with his glass, quietly surveying the group of officers around a large field-glass, through which their operations could be as easily scanned as if they were within a few feet of us.

The proficiency to which our gunners have attained in accuracy of aim is truly wonderful, and the foreign officers who are now accompanying our army to obtain information of its efficiency in that most interesting branch of the art of war, have been forced to admit it, with expressions of wonder as to how it should beso easily acquired. They cannot understand that, unlike their own armies, our soldiers do not lose their individuality by volunteering in the armies of the Republic, and become mere machines, welded by the commands of officers. They take as much pride in performing and excelling in their sphere of duty as the officers can feel. His intellect is as sharp and as bright as his officer's, and he always "wants to know," Yankee-like, the why and wherefore of everything; and it has often happened that valuable suggestions in improvements are made and appropriated by unprincipled officers. Capt. GRIFFIN has a splendid battery, and it and himself are a terror to the enemy wherever he meets them. When all are excellent it would almost appear invidious to single out one; but Capt. MARTIN'S Battery, Third Massachusetts, is certainly an honor to the service.

While Gens. MORELL and MARYINDALE were out to-day, they crossed over the Chickahominy River. While on this dangerous ground, a secesh picket stationed near the woods, not far distant from the bridge, probably saw them and suspected their rank. At all events, he let fly a Minié ball at them, which came whizzing past within a few feet of them. It was fortunate for themselves, and more fortunate for the army, that the rebel was no better shot.

It has been asserted *pro* and *con*. that there are no batteries, no earthworks mounted with artillery, around Richmond. I was told so by several of the people in this vicinity and on the march, that there was nothing but rifle-pits. It is, however, a serious mistake, since it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that they have erected batteries commanding every approach to the city from the east side of James River. Commencing first on the north side of Richmond, they have—

1. A work on the fair-grounds, to the left of the Deep Run Turnpike, and commanding the approach by it or by the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad.

2. A work on the left or west side of Brook Turnpike, commanding the approach in this direction.

3. A work on the right or east side of Meadow Bridge Road, between it and the Virginia Central Railroad, commanding both of these approaches.

4. A large bastioned work on the Fairfield ground, on the right or east of the Mechanicsville Turnpike, near the first toll-gate, and just opposite a farm road. This is a large battery, and probably mounts some heavy guns. It commands the approaches by the Mechanicsville Pike, the Virginia Central Railroad, and this farm road.

5. A work near the Race Course, on the left or north side of Newbridge Road, at the forks of a cross road, opposite a blacksmith shop.

6. A work on a bluff overlooking the Richmond and York River Railroad. Being on this bluff, it is intended to defend the approach either by the fields above, or to rake the gorge through which the railroad passes.

7. A large and bastioned work at the junction of the old stage road to New Kent Court House, and the Central Road at the toll gate. It is built across the road, and commands both approaches.

8 and 9 are two small earthwork batteries erected to command the Old River turnpike, about one-half mile above the junction of New-Market Road.

10. A battery at Mayo's House, on the East Bank of the James River. Fort Darling is on the other bank below nearer City Point.

The rebel General, PETTIGREW, who was wounded at the Battle of Fair Oaks, was brought to Dr. GAINES' house and placed under the charge of a rebel doctor. He is quite a young man, a native of South Carolina, but commanding a brigade composed principally of North Carolinians. He was shot in the neck, the ball glancing and passing out through the shoulder. He is not disposed to be taciturn, but converses pathetically upon the wrongs of the South and the unjust war waged against them by the North.

I have conversed with an intelligent Virginia planter, and it has been corroborated by a rebel of high rank in their service, that the Confederates are going to burn Richmond. They state that the tobacco belonging to the French Government has been carried out of the city and piled up in a selected spot by itself; and that in other parts of Richmond tar-barrels are placed for the purpose of igniting the whole town whenever their cause becomes hopeless and they see that they must retreat.

The floodgates of Heaven seem to have reserved their opening until the time when our wing of the army became ready to cross. It has rained now almost every day for a week past, and yesterday and to-day almost incessantly. The consequences have been most annoying—the bridges have been swept away, and the Chickahominey swelled from the dimensions of a narrow stream to that of a broad river. The flats, too, are covered, and it would be next to an impossibility to even attempt making a corduroy road. However, we can afford to wait much longer, and better than the rebels, who are not overladen with commissary stores. The interruption of regular communication between Richmond and the country tapped by the Virginia Central and Fredericksburgh Roads, has already told fearfully upon them, and may lead to their evacuation and retreat southward, as BEAUREGARD did at Corinth. The difficulty of supplying an army with food is enormous, and it seems impossible that the rebels should be able to do so in Virginia.

I had a conversation lately with a prisoner, a Sergeant in the Thirty-seventh North Carolina. In the course of the conversation, he stated that the Thirty-seventh were Regulars. Not knowing exactly what could constitute the difference between Volunteers and Regulars in the rebel army, I was prompted by curiosity to inquire what was the difference between them. He replied somewhat in this manner: "Well, you see, those who enlist for a year are Volunteers, and when they reënlist they are still considered Volunteers; but when they refuse to reënlist, then they are drafted or pressed into the service and put into the Regulars." This then was the difference between Volunteers and Regulars. It seems scarcely probable, and yet I was assured by others of its truth. The time of this regiment had already expired, and refusing to reënlist, had been promoted into Regulars.

The Jack-of-all-trades propensity of our soldiers is happily illustrated by the following circumstance: This rebel Dr. GAINES has a large farm and a good many barns on it. In one of these barns or outhouses, near the Chickahominy, where our men were picketed to guard the bridges, a large quantity of tobacco was found stored away. The leaf was pretty dry, and our men confiscated it to their own use. When coming off picket the long line of bayonets were seen to be curiously decorated with a roll of this tobacco leaf hanging from them. To-day, the whole camp could be seen hard at work making cigars. Those who had not thoroughly acquired the art were looking attentively to those whose skill had attracted a crowd around them. The filling was carefully separated from the outside wrapper, rubbed tightly together between the palms of the hand, and then, the wrapper having been properly opened, it was quickly rolled into a full blown cigar. The Sutlers are unhappy at the diminution in their receipts, and the men are all smoking away for dear life, up to their eyes in contentment—and smoke.

Just after the battle of West Point, an enterprising sensation paper, published in Philadelphia, informed the public that there were regiments of negroes engaged upon the rebel side. My doubts as to its authenticity are fully confirmed by the prompt denial of Gen. PETTIGREW that any negroes are used by the Confederates otherwise than as body servants, and that if they fought, it was entirely voluntary and in that capacity. He characterizes the idea as barbarous, and trusts the Confederates will never resort to it, saying that if they cannot gain their independence without any aid, they deserve to be conquered.

We have not yet crossed the Chickahominy but remain in *statu quo*, not expecting an engagement for some time. Troops are arriving, but all are anxiously awaiting for McDOWELL's column to form a junction with us. He is stated to be moving, and it seems almost impossible that there can be much of a force of the enemy between Fredericksburgh and the scene of our late encounter at Hanover Court-house. If there is, however, he should at least attempt to drive them down this way, as that is all MCCLELLAN wishes. We are subject to all kinds of rumors here in reference to his column. One day he is said to be near Hanover, the next dining in Washington. One day at Fredericksburgh, the next at Manassas, hunting up JACKSON. The latest reliable news we have here is that he was about twenty miles from Fredericksburgh. This would only leave about twenty-five miles to reach Hanover—a two-days' easy march. The right wing of the army across the Chickahominy can be seen from the hill opposite GAINES' house, approaching the bridges in this direction, while we can also see the rebel pickets awaiting their approach. Our position affords us just such a view as if we were seated in the parquette of a theatre, and the trans-Chickahominy side was the stage, on which a mimic battle was being enacted. They have not yet reached the bridge, at which a strong force is supposed to be under cover of the neighboring woods. A force of over two thousand men and six pieces of artillery were reported yesterday by our pickets, as guarding the passage. However, when the order is given to cross, I don't think there will be any great difficulty in getting over. All are impatiently awaiting that time, but are quite willing to bide the judgment of MCCLELLAN. He knows exactly when to go ahead, and when to stay back.

TRAV.

The Chickahominy River and the People of the Neighborhood.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON THE CHICKAHOMINY, Thursday, June 5, 1862.

On the afternoon of the 21st of May, after a long and fatiguing march, the right wing of the grand army of the Potomac encamped in the fields adjacent to Cold Harbor, in Hanover County, Va. Upon the large map of the State, Cold Harbor boasts of a designation at the intersection of sundry cross roads, but on arriving upon the ground, the local habitations are found to be so few that it is difficult to determine its locality or settle upon the metes and bounds of its jurisdiction. In this respect it is like many other "places" in this part of Virginia, which are located conspicuously upon the maps to gratify the desire of the surrounding inhabitants for even geographical notoriety, but which unfortunately neither the traveler, tourist or soldier is ever able to find. The towns of Eltham and Cumberland are rare examples of this—for while both are decided "places" upon the map, it is remarkable that the former contains one old house and a barn, and the latter a barn and house, neither of which can be called respectable!

On the morning of the 25th, orders were again issued for a general advance of the army upon the road toward the Confederate capital, and of course the heart of every soldier beat full with hope, and bounded with joy at the thought that each step onward brought them nearer and nearer to the spot around which are now clustering the last hopes of rebellion.

The march this day being a short one, the column was not halted until it arrived upon the new field of encampment, when regiment after regiment filed to the right and left, and in a few minutes the beautiful plain before us was dotted over with the little shelter tents which at a distance looked not unlike the card houses of children.

The spot selected for this last camping ground and the one we now occupy is beautifully located along the edge of a skirt of woods which border the east bank of the Chickahominy, now become absolutely famous and historic as the line between two hostile armies, each seeking the overthrow of the other. One cannot look at this apparently insignificant stream without being forcibly reminded that works of nature, like men themselves, often have greatness thrust upon them by incidents resulting from the circumstances and chances of war.

Until after the evacuation of Yorktown the Chickahominy River had scarcely ever had been heard of except by those who live upon its marshy banks, or, perhaps, the village schoolmaster whose ideas of a majestic river were bounded by the narrow watercourse which marks the boundary of Henrico County, and no one ever dreamed that its sluggish waters would become sacred to all rebeldom as their line of defence against the "Yankee invaders." Before its passage by the rebels in their retreat it was appropriately termed the "swamps," but now that two armies rest upon its opposite shores, the imagination of distant writers has magnified it into a river, until many in the North believe it to be second only to our own highland bound Hudson, and destined to become an avenue for Northern enterprise to reach the central counties of Virginia. But turbid as is this stream it now belongs to history and in future records of events, the name of Chickahominy must stand side by side with those of Tippecanoe, Mincio and Vistula.

There is one characteristic about this stream which adapts it admirably for military and strategic operations. The least fall of rain seems to enlarge its boundaries to double its usual size. A terrific thunder storm, accompanied by a deluging rain, which visited us on the night of the 30th, had swollen the river to such an extent that, on the following day, it was impossible to believe it the same stream; add to this the fact, that swamps extend for a considerable distance on either side, and you can form some idea of the difficulties attending its passage. It was entirely owing to this swollen condition of the river that the enemy made his desperate attack upon our left on Saturday last. He concentrated an immense force for the purpose of overthrowing that portion of our army which had crossed a few days before. His plan was well conceived, and, against many troops, would have proved eminently successful; but he reckoned this time, as usual, without his host, and owing to the stubborn valor of our men, he was driven back over a mile at the point of the bayonet, and forced to seek safety behind the intrenchments surrounding Richmond.

This terrible battle has been so minutely described in your columns, that it is needless for me to attempt to go into details—but I must add the one remark, that it has reflected more honor and credit upon the troops engaged than any action of the campaign.

It is amusing to watch the number of sheiks wriggling over and around us throughout the day, discharged by the enemy from batteries posted along the crest of the hill on the opposite side. Sometimes they come thick and fast, as if the rebels desired to terrify us with the remarkable celerity with which they can fire their pieces. Then again they appear few and far between, as if they were weary of the sport, and finally they subside into an occasional discharge, to remind us that they have not "skedaddled," to use the new and popular term expressive of rebel flight. We have become so accustomed to their daily love-tokens, that they excite little or no attention, beyond provoking an expression of surprise that their artillery practice is so abominable, for, exposed as he is to danger, the true soldier is invariably fond of seeing a "good shot," which he applauds to the echo.

A majority of the residents of this part in Virginia pretend to be strongly in favor of reëstablishing the Union as it was and as it must be; and when asked why their sons have all entered the rebel service, invariably answer, "because they were forced to do so"—that they had no choice or will in the matter, but were compelled to enlist.

It is difficult to ascertain whether such are always the facts, for we find almost everywhere a latent spark of secession still burning, which may at any time kindle into an almost unquenchable fire.

Experience, however, does prove that there have been many good Union men forced into the rebel service, whose sympathies are still true to the old flag; whilst there are not a few who have become tired and disgusted with the war, who openly declare that they would give all they possess to see the old Union once again intact.

Take them altogether, they are a very singular race—made up of strange compounds, sudden and quick in quarrel, but lacking dreadfully a fair proportion of the "sober, second thought." No better illustration can be given to make this palpable than their manner of showing what their newspapers call their "contempt for the Yankee," and their definition of the various vices which characterize "these Northern vandals." It is beautifully exemplified in the fact that the most rabid and radical—those who are most bitter in their denunciations of every person and thing nailing from the chilly side of Mason and Dixon—are the very first to apply to headquarters for sentinels to *guard* and *protect* their houses and property! Go where you will, you will find before every house a trusty sentinel, with sabre drawn, protecting the persons and property of some furious Secessionist, and yet, be it remembered, this same sentinel is one of those "detestable Yankees"—those Northern barbarians, who come but to ruin and destroy.

In other cases, all the women have been left at home, unprotected, until the arrival of our own troops, when Northern soldiers and Northern honor protect them and their families with the same sanctity they would their own. Consistency, thou art indeed a jewel! I omitted to mention that Liberty Hall, the birth-place of PATRICK HENRY, is only a short distance on our right. What would the great orator and statesman say, could he arise from his tomb, when he found his native State, the home of the immortal WASHINGTON and of JEFFERSON, the Mother of Presidents, linked side by side with rebellion, and nursing the very life of treason? CERVANTES.

Hooker's Division—Constant Watchfulness—The Roads—The Army Surgeons

FIRST BRIGADE, HOOKER'S DIVISION, POPLAR HILL, Va., 15 Miles from Richmond, Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

This Brigade, under Gen. GROVER, is still retained in reserve at this place, but will probably again join the advance before Richmond in a few days, as the place becomes less and less important as the main body of the army advances. The condition of the troops is excellent, and all are eager to pass once more to the front. During the past week the Brigade has been held in constant readiness to repel any attack which might be threatened from the right of the enemy; and the roads converging from this point in the direction of James River and Fort Darling have been barricaded by falling heavy timber across them. The troops have for the past week also been re-enacting the scenes of the last moments spent by them at Yorktown—rising and flying to arms at 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, and remaining in line of battle until daylight. But the cheerfulness with which the men respond to these orders, is refreshing evidence that their hearts are in the business.

The roads remain in a wretched condition, and their wretchedness is daily enhanced by the plentiful showers which are of daily occurrence. The waters of the Chickahominy for the past two days have overflowed their banks upon both sides, and at Bottom's Bridge present the appearance of a large lake. The bridges still remain secure in their positions, but the approaches to them are only through water up the wagon-bodies. Still our army supply transportations plow through it, the mules and horses sometimes losing themselves in deep holes, and floundering about a moment regain their feet and struggle forward again as though it were a very common occurrence with them. Various conjectures are indulged in explanation of the sudden rise of the river. Some attribute it to the opening of some flood gate by the enemy near Richmond; others urge that Gen. MCCLELLAN finding it necessary to build a new road through a swamp, has turned its waters into the stream.

But little has been said of our army surgeons in comparison to the eminent services they have done the country during this war. Their effectiveness has a two-fold significance, and they are doing more in their assiduous attentions to the wounded rebel prisoners under their care to disabuse the Southern mind of the prejudices created by the misrepresentations and contumely of their partisan leaders, than has been accomplished by all the logic of the Press and public legislation. ARGUS.

THE MORSE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

ITS UTILITY TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The following letter from PARKER SPRING, Superintendent Construction of United States Military Telegraph lines, gives an interesting account of the services of the Morse telegraph to the army, and of Gen. MCCLELLAN's use of it:

From the Lancaster, (Pa.,) Express.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT POTOMAC, GAINES' HILL, SEVEN MILES FROM RICHMOND, June 2.

From the time the army of the Potomac first left Washington the United States Military Telegraph has never for an hour been allowed to remain in the rear. Before reaching his new headquarters Gen. MCCLELLAN almost invariably learns that the wire is on the advance; that an office has already been opened at the point designated before he left his old camp, and that communication to the War Department at Washington is open for him. In several instances when the army had marched fifteen miles in one day, the telegraph had reached the new quarters two hours in advance. When our troops are obliged to remain a few days in one position, wires are immediately run from Gen. MCCLELLAN's quarters to the headquarters of all commanders of divisions, thereby placing the entire section of country occupied by our troops under his instant control. Assistance like this is surely valuable to our glorious cause, and, I am happy to say, it is fully appreciated by the General.

Saturday previous to the evacuation of Yorktown, Gen. MCCLELLAN ordered me to run a wire into our battery No. 6, in order to give him telegraphic communication from his headquarters, which were distant about one and a half miles. This battery laid half a mile in front of Gen. HEINTZELMAN, and within half a mile of a long chain of rebel batteries. The office at battery No. 6 was to be located under ground, in a bomb-proof arrangement, in order to save the precious life of the manipulator, who would be in his hole before daybreak the next morning. I was informed by Gen. HEINTZELMAN's aids that it was a very hazardous experiment; that from the point where the line must cross the fields the rebel officers could be heard distinctly giving command; that the rebel pickets were within 250 yards of us, and if we attempted to distribute poles with our wagon we would be fired upon. Of these facts I informed all our men. Regardless of danger, they unanimously voted for the extension. Fortunately that night was dark, and promptly at 9 P. M. we were in readiness to commence operations.

After cautioning all hands to work quietly, I detailed the men as follows: COSGROVE, HOOVER, GENNIS and MCGUIRE to dig holes; ROSS, KELLER, BERNSEY and JONES to distribute poles on their shoulders, who had to carry them a full mile. JOHN TAYNE I posted as guard. His duty was to watch the flash of the rebel guns, and notify the men, who were working and could not see, when to fall on the sod, should the rebels hear us and open. Thus far all was quiet in the secesh quarters. Scarcely had our operations commenced when a compliment from Gen. MAGRUDER in the shape of a shell was sent us. Through the timely notice received from our guard, Mr. TAYNE, that "he saw a flash, and that something with a fiery tail was coming toward us," we were enabled to drop. It came within fifty yards of us, bursted, but did no damage. After that shot and shell followed in rapid succession, until we completed our task, which, owing to loss of time in dodging, occupied fully five hours. A number of these missiles fell within thirty feet of us, showing conclusively that the rebel pickets had discovered our operations, and were directing the fire of their artillery. We have preserved pieces of a shell that knocked down a pole behind us, which had been erected not five minutes before the shot was fired. The line was run through a soft corn-field, and it was amusing next day, after the evacuation, when we returned to this field, to see the life-like pictures of TAYNE, COSGROVE, and several others, nicely portrayed in the mud, and which no artist in the world could excel. They were at once recognised by all hands, and I promised to give you the particulars.

TELEGRAPHING FROM A BALLOON.

The telegraph has been called upon to perform a still more mysterious wonder. For some time past I have been ordered by Col. ECKERT, (our superintendent of military telegraphs,) to try a telegraphic experiment from a balloon. Saturday morning, when we heard that a great battle must be fought, Prof. LOWE notified me that I should extend the wire to his balloon, and we would try it. In one hour we had brought the wire a mile and a half, and I was ready to ascend with the Professor. The battle had commenced. When it had reached its zenith, Prof. LOWE and myself, with the telegraph, had reached an altitude of 2,000 feet. With the aid of good glasses we were enabled to view the whole affair between these powerful contending armies. As the fight progressed, hasty observations were made by the Professor and given to me verbally, all of which I instantly forwarded to Gen. MCCLELLAN and Division Commanders through the agency of the obedient field instrument, which stood by our side in the bottom of the car. Occasionally a masked rebel battery would open upon our brave fellows. In such cases the occupants of the balloon would inform our artillerists of its position, and the next shot or two would, in every case, silence the masked and annoying customers. For hours, and until quite dark, we remained in the air, the telegraph keeping up constant communication with some point. From the balloon to Fortress Monroe, a distance of over 100 miles, this wire worked beautifully. A number of messages were sent and received between these two points, and had it not been for the tremendous rush of business on the wire, I should have telegraphed you directly from the balloon, while the battle was raging. Sunday morning, at daybreak, we again ascended. Early in the morning the battle was renewed, and with more fierceness than the day before. Incessant firing of musketry and artillery was kept up until noon, when I had the extreme pleasure to announce by telegraph from the balloon, that we could see the enemy retreating rapidly toward Richmond. At this time we could see firing on James River, to the left of Richmond, distance from the balloon, some said, fifteen miles. This fire was of short duration.

HOW RICHMOND LOOKED FROM THE BALLOON.

The streets of Richmond in the morning presented a deserted appearance, but very few people to be seen in the streets. During the afternoon and evening of Sunday nothing of interest transpired beyond the removal of the rebel dead and wounded, all of which we could distinctly see from the balloon. Every available machine that had wheels was brought into requisition for this purpose. From the scene of battle into the City of Richmond, the road was literally lined with ambulances, wagons and carts, conveying dead and wounded. About twilight we saw camp-fires innumerable around the city; smoke issued from all their hospitals and barracks, which showed us to a certainty that the main body of their army had fallen back to Richmond. Monday morning we made several ascensions, and found a small force near the last scene of action, and thousands of troops marching out from the city, so you may look momentarily for a report of another severe battle.

I am going to continue my ascensions with Prof. LOWE, and should I have an opportunity to give you a telegraphic report from the balloon without a violation of the General's "Order to Correspondents," you shall have it. Our experiments have met the approbation of all officers. Balloon telegraphing is fully established, and I am very happy to inform you that we are the first who have established it successfully. A feebie attempt to telegraph from a balloon was made in Washington last Summer, of which I will give you a correct description, and bring good testimony to show it was a complete fizzle. Newspapers were filled with accounts of this *wonderful* experiment. Messages appeared as having been sent to the President and other distinguished individuals. The balloon ascended—so did the telegraph. Not until they had descended as low as the housetops was the message started. Two-thirds of it was sent after the balloon had delivered its passengers safely on *terra firma*. It was such a complete failure that the operator, W. B. WILSON, then at the War Department, who was to receive the dispatch, refused to copy it, he having himself seen the balloon landed on the ground, after receiving the first few words. To this, *Prof. Lowe* himself will certify.

A STIRRING ORDER BY GEN. KEARNEY.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, THIRD CORPS, CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, Va., June 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 15.—Brave Regiments of the Division, you have won for us a high reputation. The country is satisfied—your friends at home are proud of you.

After two battles and victories, purchased with much blood, you may be counted as veterans.

I appeal them to your experience, to your personal observation, to your high intelligence, to put in practice on the battle-field, the discipline you have acquired in camp. It will enable you to conquer with more certainty and less loss.

1. "Shoulder Straps and Chevrons," you are marked men, you must be ever in the front.

Colonels and field-officers, when it comes to the bayonet, lead the charge; at other times, circulate among your men, and supervise, keep officers and men to their constituted commands, stimulate the laggert, brand the coward, direct the brave, prevent companies from "huddling up" or mixing.

3. Marksmen never in the fight, cheapen your rifles; when you fire, make sure and hit. In woods and abattis, one man in three is to fire, the others reserve their loads to repel an onset, or to head a rush. It is with short rushes, and this extra fire, from time to time, that such ground is gained. Each man up in first line, none delaying, share danger alike—then the peril and loss will be small.

4. Men! you brave individuals in the ranks, whose worth and daring, unknown perhaps to your superiors, but recognized by your comrades, influence more than others. I know that you exist. I have watched you in the fire; your merit is sure to have its recompense. Your comrades at the bivouac will report your deeds, and it will gladden your families; in the end you will be brought before the country.

5. Color-bearers of regiments, bear them proudly in the fight, erect and defiantly in the first line. It will cast terror into the opponents to see it sustained and carried forward. Let it be the beacon light of each regiment. The noblest inscriptions on your banner are the traces of the balls.

6. Again, noble Division, I wish you success and new victories, until the cause of our sacred Union being triumphant, you return honored to your homes. By order of Brig.-Gen. KEARNEY.

W. E. STURGES, A. A. A. G.

DUTIES OF THE FIFTH NEW-YORK.

A private letter received in Baltimore, dated "Camp, at Old Church," May 30, says:

We have just returned to camp, after six days of absence. We have had the most important and hardest duty of the whole army,—that of cutting off all the railroad communications of the enemy. Yesterday we were at Ashland, a distance of about fifteen miles west from Richmond, destroying a railroad bridge, and to-day we reached our camp, which is twenty-two miles from it. We had been travelling at the rate of twenty-five miles a day—one day east of Richmond, and the next day west of it. I suppose you have heard that we were in the fight at Hanover, but the enemy broke their front at the sight of the Zouaves; still we captured a great many prisoners. I would like to give you the full details of this affair, but I am too tired at present.

Dr. R. Bunford Lighthill,
No. 34 St. Mark's-place.
Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Best free to all afflicted with Rupture or Hernia. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

DIED.

BAKER.—In Baltimore, on Thursday, June 12, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Mr. JOHN A. BAKER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Rev. Mr. Ganse's Dutch Reformed Church, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs. on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DONALDSON.—In Fort Richmond, Staten Island, on Saturday, June 14, WILLIE, infant son of W. and R. Donaldson, aged 8 months.

☞ The *Phœnix*, of Bristol, R. I., Brooklyn *Times*, and Boston papers please copy.

GREEN.—Killed, at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., on Saturday, May 31, WILLIAM FRANKLIN GREEN, a member of the First Long Island Volunteers, and only son of Phebe J. and the late Edwin Green, of Stormville, N. Y., aged 20 year[illegible]

HUNTER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, June 13, JOHN S. HUNTER, aged 39 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 93 Fraction-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Auburn, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

MASSETT.—Fell at the battle of Fair Oaks, near Richmond, Va., on Sunday, June 1, WILLIAM CAREY MASSETT, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-first Regiment, N. Y. V., aged 23 years and 26 days.

Funeral services will be performed over his remains, and those of his companion in arms, Capt. J. J. TRENOR, at St. Thomas' Church, corner of Houston-st. and Broadway, at 4½ P. M., this day, (Sunday,) 15th inst. Friends of the family, and his classmates of Columbia College, are invited to attend.

TRENOR.—Fell in the battle of Sunday, June 1, at Fair Oaks, Va., Capt. JAMES JOSEPH TRENOR, Sixty-first Regiment, N. Y. V., youngest son of Dr. JOHN TRENOR, of this City.

His friends, and those of the family, and of his brothers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1 East Washington-square, corner of 4th-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., this day, (Sunday,) 15th inst., from thence to St. Thomas' Church, where the services will be performed, and then to the 2d-st. Cemetery. Members of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, who may be in the City, are respectfully invited to attend in citizens' dress.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 231.—June 14, 1862.
49, 6, 63, 53, 24, 70, 11, 34, 28, 35, 59, 72

KENTUCKY, CLASS 232.—June 14, 1862.
27, 42, 32, 7, 60, 8, 48, 44, 62, 14, 17, 22, 23.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAW

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JUNE 14 1862.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Cou. 101¼
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 107¼
20,000 U. S. 5s, '74 ..Cou 97¾
10,000 Tres. 7.3-10 ₰ c. N. 106¼
10,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60.. 103
5,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86.. 105
1,000 Ill. Cent. bds, '79. 103
15,000 Ind. St. 6s, W. L. 97
15,000 Penn. St. 6s, '60.. 60
5,000 do.....b30 60
10,000 do..... 59⅜
5,000 do.....s30 59⅜
5,000 do.....s30 59⅜
6,000 Va. St. 6s..... 57
2,000 Mo. St. 6s..... 53
5,000 do..... 52¾
5,000 do..... 52¾
5,000 do.....s10 53¼
1,000 Mo.6s.is. to H. & L. J. & S. R..... 56
1,000 Cal. State 7s..... 98
2,000 N. Y. Cen. b., '76.106 50
90,980 Erie R. 3d m. b., '83.99⅜
183,000 Erie R. 4th m. b. 93
4,000 Erie R. 5th m. b.. 87
70,000 do..... 87¾
1,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st m. 99
5,000 Harlem 3d m. b.. 90
1,000 M. C. s.p.c.b. old.. 105
3,000 M. C. 8 p.c. 1st m. s. f. conv, b..... 100⅝
2,000 C. B. & Q. 8 p.c. b. 130
3,000 Mich. So. 2d M.... 85¼
23,000 do..... 85
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.. 97
5,000 Ter. H. & A. 1st M. 110
3,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st M. 65
5,000 do..... 65¾
14,000 Chic. & N. W. 2d M. 21¾
2,000 Han. & S. J. R. bs. 80¾
12,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.. 70
3,000 M. & P. du C. 1st M. 100
3,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M. 97¾
5,000 do..... 97¾
6,000 Cl. & P. 4th M.... 68
7,000 do..... 69
30,000 Cl. & P. 3d M. bs.. 80
4,000 D. M. & T. 1st M. 93¾
10 Ocean Bk.....b30 65
100 Amer. Ex. Bank.... 97
50 Imp. & Trad. Bk.. 108¾
25,000 American Gold.. 108¾
5,000 do.....b30 108¾
25,000 do..... 108¾
10,000 do.....b30 108¾
20 Del. & Hud. Canal Co. 98
30 do..... 97¾
200 Pacific M. St. Co..s60 115¾
130 do..... 116
100 do..... 115¾
100 do.....s30 116¼
50 do.....b30 115¾
50 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.. 124¾
310 N. Y. Cen. R. R.... 98¾
50 do.....b30 99¾
50 do.....s30 99¾
575 do..... 99¾
600 do..... 99¾
300 do.....s60 99
100 do.....s30 99
200 do.....s30 99¾
50 do.....s10 99¾
50 do.....s15 99¾
50 do.....b30 99¾

SATURDAY, June 14—P. M.

There was only one session of the Stock Exchange to-day, but this was all-sufficient to greatly stimulate the excitement of yesterday on the Railway Share list, and also on Gold. The latter, after the printed list of sales, rose to 106½ ₰ cent., and Exchange on London was quoted 117@117½ ₰ cent. The price of New-York Central, after the Board, advanced nearly *one per cent.*, sales being made at 96½@96¾ ₰ cent., and Erie and the Western Stocks in proportion. The transactions at the Board were very heavy in the Railway mortgages, at very full prices, in the face of large supplies from London by the *Africa*, of Erie and other mortgages. The sales of Erie thirds, fourths and fifths amount to over $300,000.

Late in the afternoon the following were about the latest prices; the market being a fraction weaker:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
N. Y. Central..	95¾	95¾	Mich. Guar'ed.	62	63¾
Erie.....	38¾	38¾	Illinois Central	64¾	64
Erie Preferred.	66¾	67	Pacific	115¾	116
Rock Island....	67¾	68	Tennessees....	60	60
Hudson.....	49	49¼	Missouris.....	52¾	52¾
Mich. Central ..	67¾	67	U. S. 6s, 1881..	107¼	107¼
Mich. Southern.	27¾	28	Gold	105¾	106¾

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	103¾	Chatham.....	80
Merchants'.....	100	Bank of the Republic	95
Mechanics'.....	103	Bank of N. America.	100
America.....	110¾	Hanover.....	83¾
City.....	115	Irving.....	76
Phœnix.....	106¾	Metropolitan.....	105
North River.....	85	People's.....	87
Tradesmen's.....	100	Grocers.....	75
Greenwich.....	120	East River.....	92
Merchants' Exch'ge..	94	Nassau.....	96
Seventh Ward.....	128	Shoe & Leather.....	101
State of New-York..	92	Corn Exchange.....	98
Commerce.....	103	Continental.....	98¼
Mech. Banking As....	90	St. Nicholas.....	90
Broadway	137	New-York County...	90
Ocean.....	85	Importers' & Tradrs..	103½
Mercantile.....	111	Park.....	112
American Exchange.	97	Manufact'rs' & Merh.	90

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. C. sixes.....	100	Mich. So. & N. Ia. s. f..	99¾
N. Y. C. sixes, real es.	97	Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c., '75....	97
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64.	103	T. H. & A. 1sts, 7 p. c..	110
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76.	108	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 ₰ c. '70.	85½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76.	108¼	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	97
Erie thirds, '83.....	90¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts....	65¾
Erie fourths, '80.....	93	Ch. & N. W. seconds...	24¾
Erie fifths, '85.....	87¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts....	50¾
E., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77.	92½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts.	105
Madison thirds, '75.....	94	Del., Lack. & W. seconds.	103½
Hudson con. '67.....	95	Tol. & Wabash firsts....	98
Harlem firsts, '69-'73..	103	Tol. & Wabash seconds.	70
Harlem seconds, '64....	102	Mil. & P. DuChien 1sts.	100
Mich. Cen. 8 ₰ c. '69-72.	105	Gal. & Chicago firsts..	103½
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₰ c. '82.	106¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds....	100
Chic., B. & Q. 1sts, 8 ₰ c.	110	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. sec'ds..	85½	Cleveland & Tol. s. f....	96½
N. Ind. Goshen line....	100		

The following official notice appears this afternoon from the Michigan Southern Company:

The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due November 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due August 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment on the 16th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 16th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases it will cease on the date of receiving this notice.

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line were for first week in June, 1862, $52,463 98, against first week in June, 1861, $43,693 38 Increase, $8,770 60.

The following is the day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer United States: Total receipts, $2,321,590 25, including for customs, $126,000; payments, $1,862,107 43; balance, $17,074,970 46.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 14, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 32,514 bbls. Flour, 60 bbls. and 1,060 bags Corn Meal, 44,228 bush. Wheat, 27,846 bushels Corn, 700 bushels Rye, 529 bushels Barley, 43,955 bushels Oats, 1,185 bushels Malt, 4,685 pkgs. Provisions, 1,435 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 75 bbls., at $5 75@$5 81¼ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 266 bbls., including 194 bbls. Pots and 72 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 4,026 bags Rio on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet, to-day, at 31c.@31½c. for Middling, ₰ lb.

EARTHENWARE—The market has been inactive, but otherwise essentially unaltered, since our last. Stock moderate.

FISH—The principal inquiry is for Smoked Herring, at 20c.@22c. for Scaled, and 14c.@15c. for No. 1, ₰ box. Mackerel and Herring quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, to-day, although buyers have had any existing advantage. Prices of low and medium grades have declined 5c. ₰ bbl. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,350 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 15@$4 25; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 40@$4 70, chiefly at $4 45@$4 50; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 15@$4 25; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 40@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 45@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 10 ₰ bbl. Superfine State.....$4 15 @$4 25
Extra State..... 4 40 @ 4 70
Superfine Western..... 4 15 @ 4 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. 4 40 @ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan..... 4 45 @ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds 4 90 @ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 5 15 @ 6 15
Extra Genesee..... 4 90 @ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri... 4 60 @ 6 75
Southern Flour favors purchasers; sales 1,000 bbls., at $4 95@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed; sales 1,150 bbls. extra, at $4 40@$6 25 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $2 70@$4 for fine and superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $2 90 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in rather moderate demand to-day, though prices have again declined. Sales, since our last, have been 128,000 bushels, including Canada Club at 95c.@$1 04, White Western, $1 23 @$1 26; Amber Western, $1 15@$1 17½; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 10@$1 14; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 03@$1 05; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at 95c.@$1 02; Chicago Spring at 90c.@$1, and White Kentucky, very choice, at $1 38 ₰ bush. Corn is unpressed and declining. Sales 98,000 bush., at 51c.@52c., for old Mixed Western; 47½c.@50c. for new do.; 44c.@46c. for unsound new and old do.; 58c. for Yellow Western, 58c. for White Western, and 55c.@57c. for Yellow Southern, ₰ bushel. Rye rules quiet, at 65c.@72c. ₰ bushel. Sales, 4,000 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are in fair request, including Canada, 41c.@43c.; Western, at 41c.@42½c.; and State at 42c.@43c. ₰ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale contiaues in moderate demand, to-day, at 55c.@70c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request and are steady, including last year's crop, at 13c.@19c. ₰ lb.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been fair during the past week. The movements in the principal kinds Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review thus: "*Dry Hides.*—Some improvement has been manifested in the demand during the week, and a number of parcels have changed hands at about our outside figures, principally from cargoes landing. For most parcels arriving importers manifest a willingness to take current rates in preference to storing, but for their stocks already in store many demand higher prices. The trade, though not eager buyers for the most part, are purchasing moderately at the lowest possible figures. The market closes firmer than last week. *Wet-salted Hides*—For domestic slaughters a moderate demand exists for home consumption, but at low rates; the meagre supply, however, enables holders to maintain prices. A number of orders are here for shipment to German markets, but the limits are generally too low to admit of transactions. *Upper Leather Hides*—a fair demand exists for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Dry Kips, and for light Slaughter Hides at firm rates, but the small stock restricts sales from first hands. For the balance of the supply of Africans higher rates are demanded than buyers feel willing to pay. Receipts for the week have been 61,501 Hides. Sales have been 51,100 Hides, including 3,500 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montev., 21 lbs, 22c., six months, usual selection; 7,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, on speculation, 22c., less 3½ ₰ cent., usual selection; 1,400 Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs, 21c., cash, usual selection; 1,822 Buenos Ayres 23@25 lbs, on private terms; 564 Dry Montevideo, 25 lbs, 23c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,000 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs, 20½c. cash; 2,400 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs on private terms; 500 Rio Grande, Kips, 9½ lbs, on private terms; 2,000 dry California and Mexican, 23 lbs., 20c., six months, usual selection; 1,200 dry Orinoco, 21 lbs. 19½c., six months, usual selection; 7,700 dry Central America, 18@20 lbs., 18½c., six months, usual selection; 3,200 dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., 18c., six months, usual selection; 1,350 dry Maracaibo, 21@22 lbs., 18c., six months, rejecting bad hides; 1,500 dry Rio Hache, 19@20 lbs., 16c., six months, rejecting bad hides; 12,000 dry Sierra Leone, 10 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Western Slaughter, 50@70 lbs., part 7½c. cash; 1,500 City Slaughter, 70@75 lbs., 6¾c.@7c. cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 303,800, (same time last year, 459,500—year before, 245,450,) and 600 bales Calcutta Buffalo; 140,200 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips,) *21,000 dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips;) 19,600 Dry Orinoco, 12,700 Dry California, 1,400 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 2,500 Dry Central American and San Juan, &c., 8,300 Dry West Indies, Para, &c., 4,200 Dry Tampico, 30,500 Dry Mexican, 17,400 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 37,200 Dry Gambia and Bissau, 5,000 Dry Minos, 1,800 Dry Salted Bahia, 1,000 Dry, from Marseilles, 5,400 Wet Salted California, 5,000 Wet Salted Western, 600 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The inquiry has somewhat improved for most descriptions; sales principally to Eastern manufacturers. A limited Western business has also been done. Light weight Leather is slowly accumulating, and may be purchased at rather easier rates than hitherto. Oak Sole—The market has been quite steady at quoted prices; sales are being made to a fair extent. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 31,000 sides. Boots and Shoes—Business moderately active; stocks of desirable styles are only of fair extent. Eastern manufacturers look for a remunerative Fall business."

MOLASSES—Sales 94 hhds., including Porto Rico at 36c., and Cuba Muscovado at 28c.@30c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, to-day, at previous nominal quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty and declining. The demand is fair at our reduced figures. Sales since our last, 3,450 bbls. at $10 75@$10 90 for Mess, here, and $8 87½@$9 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats rule quiet at 4½c.@5c. for Hams, and 3½c.@3¾c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is inactive. Lard continues unaltered; sales 1,900 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8½c. ₰ lb. Beef is in rather more request at former rates; sales, 300 bbls. at $13 25@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $11 25@$13 25 for plain Mess, ₰ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₰ tierce. Beef Hams, $16@$16 50 ₰ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand at 9c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ₰ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at 4c.@7½c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 100 bags East India, at $4 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been quiet at former prices.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 326 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c.@8c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¼c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 90,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 700 bbls. at 24¾c.@25½c. ₰ gallon.

WOOL—Has attracted more attention during the week, from the trade and from manufacturers, and prices have been supported. Week's sales include 110,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled at full rates; 300 bales California at 20c.@28c.; 520 bales Mestiza and Cordova at 20c.@26c.; 230 bales Mediterranean at 24c.@30c.; and 1,200 bales Cape at 23c.@26c. ₰ lb. In Boston, sales have been made of 300,000 lbs. domestic, a good portion of it pulled, the fleece ranging from 47c.@50c., and the pulled from 40c.@52c., including No. 1 super and extra, and, in some instances, as high as 55c. for very choice grades of Rochester extra, and 648 bales South American, Cape and East India at various prices as to quality. In the country we do not hear of any movements in the new clip of importance. Some few lots have been placed in Maine, New-Hampshire and Ohio at 38c.@40c. ₰ lb., but not sufficient has been done yet to fix a price. The farmers are holding for high figures, and at present are asking prices above the views of dealers, manufacturers and speculators.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active, owing to the high claims of shipowners. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₰ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d.@10¾d.; Corn 9¾d.@10d. ₰ bush.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₰ tc.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 30s., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Tallow, 25s. ₰ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 9¾d.@10¾d. ₰ bush.; Pork, 4s. ₰ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₰ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₰ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 9¾d.@10¾d. ₰ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₰ bbl., and 7s. ₰ tierce; Beef, 6s. ₰ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@30s. Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ₰ ton. For Havre—Wheat, in bags, at 20c. ₰ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Bremen ship, 482 tons, from New-Bedford to Bremen, 250,000 gallons Whale Oil, at 3c. ₰ gallon; a ship, 691 tons, at Thomaston, from Bangor to Bristol Channel, Deals, 75s.; one, 1,260 tons, at Boston, from Bangor to Liverpool, 75s. 9d.; one, 924 tons at Boston, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, 82s.; a schr., 190 tons, to Malaga, Heavy Pipe Staves, $45; ship *Haze*, 800 tons, to San Francisco, about $22,000; a brig, 243 tons, to Cardenas and back, Sugar, 38c.; a schr., 900 bbls., to the Windward, 87½c.; one, 2,400 bbls. to Havana, $2,000; one, 199 tons, to same port, $2,200; a British brig to Demerara, on private terms, and back from Turks Islands, salt, about 9½c.; a British schooner, 1,900 bbls. to Demerara, $700 ₰ month; one, 800 bbls. to same port, 80c.@90c.; a ship, 994 tons, to Cadiz, staves; a brig, 250 tons, to Matanzas and back, and one, 199 tons, to Zaza and back, on private terms.

LAW REPORTS.

Highly Important Collision Case—Lookout—Consting License.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Judge SHIPMAN has sent down his decision in an important collision case heard before him, of which we give the following note:

The New-London Transportation Company vs. The Steamboat Metropolis and William Brown, master.—This was a libel filed by the owners of the propeller *J. N. Harris* to recover the damages occasioned by her being sunk in a collision with the *Metropolis*, at about 2 o'clock on the night of the 16th of August, 1858, in the open sound, a few miles to the southward and eastward of New-Haven Light. The *Metropolis* was, at the time, bound from Fall River to New-York, and the *Harris* from New-York to New-London. The former is a steamer of about 2,000 tons burden, and was going at the rate of about 16 or 17 miles an hour; the latter was a vessel of about 200 tons, and was going about 6 or 7 miles an hour. Both boats were under the perfect control of their navigators. The night was comparatively calm and the water tranquil. The moon was nearly two hours high, and the night, if not light, was certainly far from dark. There was no fog or mist, or obstruction of any kind to obscure their view of each other. When five miles apart they were approaching each other nearly head and head. The pilot of the *Harris* discovered the *Metropolis* not far from five miles off, about half a point on his port bow, and he ported his helm to pass to the right. Her lights were then distinctly visible.

The *Metropolis* had no lookout but the pilot. Precisely at what distance the pilot discovered the stern or masthead light of the *Harris* was not easy to determine, his testimony on that point being uncertain and unsatisfactory. The first he saw was the stern-light, which was fastened to the stay, 40 or 50 feet from the deck. He mistook it for a star, and it suddenly disappeared from his view. He was wholly unable, either by an estimate of time or distance, to furnish the Court with any means of determining how far off the *Harris* was at this time, but as the light was a globe lantern, and, according to the evidence, was burning brightly at the time, he must, unless his vision was very imperfect, have discovered it when several miles distant; and had he known what she was and the course she was steering, he could have cleared her without difficulty. The light very soon reappeared, but how soon he was also unable to give even an approximate idea. The light bore, at both times, a point or a point and a half on his starboard bow. When he saw it the second time, he concluded it was the light of a propeller bound westward, and starboarded his wheel to pass to the left of her. He immediately discovered her sails, and then for the first time attempted to check the speed of his boat, and at the same time hove his wheel hard a-starboard, but it was too late. She struck the *Harris* about 12 feet forward of the pilot-house, nearly at right angles, cutting her nearly in two, and sinking her almost instantly. At the time of the collision, the *Harris* must have been heading nearly S. by E., and the *Metropolis* about S. W. The pilot of the *Harris*, when he found that the *Metropolis* had changed her course, and was bearing down for him, ported his wheel again and nearly stopped his boat before she was struck.

The faults claimed by the libelant to have been committed by the *Metropolis*, were the want of a lookout, and negligence. The claimants alleged that there was fault on the part of the *Harris*, in these respects: 1. Want of a good lookout; 2. Improper location of her stern or masthead light; 3. Want of colored side-lights; 4. Absence or insufficiency of a bow light.

The claimants further raised a preliminary objection to the right of the libelants to recover. It appears that the *Harris* had been sailing under a coasting license, as provided for by the Act of Congress of Feb. 18, 1793, issued by the Collector of the port of New-London on the 11th of August, 1857, which was to continue in force fora year, and no longer, and the collision occurred on August 15, 1858. Now the second section of the Passenger act of July 7, 1838, provides "that it shall not be lawful for the owner, master or captain of any steamboat * * to transport any goods, wares merchandise or passengers, in or about the bays, lakes, rivers or other navigable waters of the United States * * without first having obtained from the proper officer a license under the existing laws, and without having complied with the conditions of this act," and the act affixes a penalty of $500 for every violation of this provision; and the act of Aug. 30, 1852, amending the act of 1838, provides that "no license, register or enrollment under the provisions of this act, or of the act to which this is an amendment shall be granted or other papers issued by any Collector to any vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam and carrying passengers, until he shall have satisfactory evidence that all the provisions of this act have been fully complied with, and if any such vessel shall be navigated with passengers on board without complying with the terms of this act, the owners thereof and the vessel itself shall be subject to the penalties above-mentioned. This act also provides for the inspection of the hulls and boilers of steam vessels by officers appointed for the purpose who are to give certificates of their inspection and of their approval of the equipment of the boat. And the claimants urged that the *Harris'* license had expired, and that she was running in violation of law in carrying freight and passengers without a license and without a certificate, and cannot therefore come into Court to claim damages for injuries received while thus illegally employed.

The libelants denied this conclusion, and moreover claimed that as the *Harris* was out of the District of New-London when the term, for which her license was issued, expired, she had by the 9th section of the act of 1793, three days after her return to that District, to surrender it, and that it was still in force at the time of the collision.

Held by the Court—That the Court expresses no opinion as to this ground taken by the libelant.

That the cases, cited by the claimants, of the *Maverick* (Sprague's Decisions, p. 23,) and the *Leopard*, (Davies Rep., 193,) and Bosworth *vs.* The Inhabitants of Swansea, (10 Met. Rep.,) are not sufficient to uphold the preliminary objection taken by the claimants. Nor can that doctrine, as contended for, be sustained on principle. There is no logical or legal connection between the failure of the *Harris* to obtain the renewal of her coasting license and the collision. She was not absolutely prohibited from being on Long Island Sound, and in the vicinity of the accident, nor is it necessary for her to justify her presence there by showing a license of any kind, although it might have been unlawful for her to have been engaged in the business covered by a coasting license.

That when Congress enacted the law requiring steamers to take out a coasting license, and to have a certificate of equipment before carrying passengers, fixing penalties for non-compliance, it was surely not intended that the penalty of outlawry should be superadded. This would vastly enhance the danger of steamboat travel, which it was the object of the act to diminish, and invite collisions by exempting the colliding vessels and their officers from the consequences of their carelessness or recklessness.

That the preliminary objection on the part of the libelants, therefore, must be overruled.

That, on the facts, there is no escape from the conclusion that the *Metropolis* was in fault on this occasion. She had no lookout. This was an inexcusable neglect in a vessel like her. A lookout should have no other duty to perform, no other employment to distract his attention. He should occupy the most favorable position for scanning the path of his vessel, should be isolated from everything that can divert his mind from the single duty before him, and be wholly relieved from all other anxieties or cares.

That the pilot, with all the duties and responsibilities of his position resting upon him, was not such a lookout.

That there can be no doubt that the collision resulted from the failure of those on board the *Metropolis* to discover the *Harris* and her course in season, and it is equally clear that the absence of a lookout contributed to the collision. It is difficult to see why a lookout, if he was attending to his duty, would not have discovered the *Harris* in ample season to have cleared her, even if she had had no light visible.

That the speed of the *Metropolis* ought to have been checked at once when the stern light of the *Harris* was discovered. To hold a steamer like her blameless in running without a lookout, and at such a rate of speed, after she had discovered a vessel's light in her vicinity and ahead of her, and while her officers are wholly ignorant of the character and course of that vessel, would encourage recklessness and greatly enhance the dangers of navigation.

That the evidence shows that the *Harris* had a proper lookout, and that he was on duty, and remained in his position at the expense of his life.

That on the evidence the stern light of the *Harris* was at a proper elevation, was sufficiently bright, and was seen by the pilot of the *Metropolis* far enough off to have enabled him to clear her, had he known what she was and what course she was steering.

That as to the colored side-lights, the testimony of the pilot of the *Metropolis* is conclusive that if the *Harris* had had them, he would have failed to see them. He did not discover her bow-light at all. The absence of the regulation lights had no connection, therefore with the causes of the disaster.

That the bow-light of the *Harris*, when placed in the box, and for some time after, was sufficient to have enabled the pilot of the *Metropolis*, or a sufficient lookout, to have discovered her in ample time. What its condition during the last five miles is not so clear, but the testimony warrauts the conclusion that it was burning tolerably bright at the time of the collision, and that the failure to sight this light in time to ascertain the course of the *Harris*, must therefore be attributed not to the feebleness of the light, but to the absence of a proper lookout, who could have discovered it.

That the light produced in Court is assumed to be the one the *Harris* had on her bow, and though the Court does not intend to intimate that such a light would be a sufficient one for a propeller on all occasions, yet it was adequate on the night and under the circumstances of this disaster.

That the *Harris* therefore is not chargeable with any fault which contributed to the accident.

Decree, therefore, for libelant, with a reference to ascertain and compute the amount of their damages. For libelants, Judge Beebe, Mr. Benedict and Mr. Morton. For claimants, Mr. Cutting and Mr. Lord.

Matrimony and Marriage Settlements—Interesting to Infant Maidens who have Portions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Peckham.

Maria M. C. Wetmore vs. *Daniel Holsman, Charles Frederic Wetmore and Katharine Holsman Wetmore, an Infant.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff, a young married lady, to be relieved from the operation of a trust deed executed by her while an infant to the defendant, Daniel Holsman, (her brother,) and one William H. Kissam, who was also her guardian, in contemplation of marriage with the defendant C. F. Wetmore. The instrument in question conveyed to the trustees all the estate, real and personal, of Marin M. C. Holsman, (now Mrs. Wetmore,) in trust, to receive and pay over the rents and profits to her during her lifetime, and after her death to her husband, if he should survive her, for the term of his life. After the death of both parties, the estate was to go to the plaintiff's lineal descendants, if she left any; otherwise it was to go as she should devise it. There was also an authority given the trustees to borrow money for the purpose of improving the property, if done with Mrs. Wetmore's concurrence. The circumstances of the execution of the trust deed, as gathered from the pleadings, and the testimony of the plaintiff herself, were as follows:

Two or three weeks prior to her marriage, Miss Holsman was asked by her mother if she would have a marriage settlement? She assented, but nothing was said about the terms of the settlement or the persons to be trustees. The settlement was accordingly prepared, and, on the evening preceding her marriage, Miss Holsman was called into the library, where she found the defendants, her brother and Mr. Wetmore. The trust deed was then read aloud to her. She asked no questions, and made no suggestions, and, as appeared on the trial, carried away very little idea of its contents. On the following morning, immediately before the marriage, the instrument was signed and duly acknowledged by the several parties, after which it was left on the table in Mr. Holsman's library. Evidence was also given to show that the property conveyed by the trust deed required improvement, and that the fact of the trust rendered it difficult to raise the necessary moneys on bond and mortgage.

On the part of the defence, the trust deed was produced, containing an express authority to borrow money with Mrs. Wetmore's concurrence for purposes of improvement; and, also, a record of judgment in a previous suit brought by the same plaintiff, in the Superior Court, against the trustees, to set the deed in question aside, and decided in favor of the defendants, which decision was affirmed by the Court at General Term.

Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, for the plaintiff, raised the following points: 1. That the plaintiff was an infant at the time of executing the trust deed and disaffirmed it on coming of age. 2. That at the time of the execution she did not understand its effect. 3. That there was not a valid delivery. 4. That the provisions of the trust deed were unfair to the plaintiff in giving her husband a life estate in her property in case of survivorship, and depriving her of the power of disposing of it by will. 5. That these provisions and the selection of the trustees were without her wish or consent. And, 6. That the trust deed did not empower the trustees to borrow money on mortgage to improve the estate, and that money cannot be readily borrowed on mortgage by the trustees, which rendered the trust deed disadvantageous to the plaintiff.

Mr Pyne, for the defendant, Holsman, presented the following points: 1. That an infant's contracts are valid until disaffirmed by the infant upon arriving at majority. 2. That contracts made in contemplation of marriage remain in full force after the marriage. 3. That the plaintiff, being *feme covert* at the time of attaining her majority, was incompetent to repudiate the contract without the concurrence of her husband, who, being a party to the instrument, would not be allowed to aid her in annulling it. 4. That the acknowledgment before a Commissioner constituted a legal delivery, and moreover that the leaving the deed upon the table, the marriage taking place immediately afterwards had been decided to be a valid delivery. (M. E. Church *vs.* Jaques, 1 Johns Ct., 65. Approved, 17 Johns 548.) 5. That the matter was *res adjudicata*, having been already decided against the plaintiff in the Superior Court. (Section 3, Bosworth 321.) 6. That the right given the trustees to borrow money included the right to mortgage. 7. That the question of disadvantage was irrelevant in an action to declare the trust deed void, and that even did the circumstances of the case entitled the plaintiff to come into a Court of Equity for relief, the Court should inquire what course would be for her real benefit, and should take into consideration the importance of protecting a married woman against her own acts, which may be supposed to be generally influenced by her husband.

Mr. B. STEVENS, Jr., for the infant defendant, submitted the additional point, that the children of the marriage acquired rights as purchasers under all antenuptial settlements.

Decision in favor of defendants.

For plaintiff, J. G. Vose and E. Pierrepont. For defendant, Holsman, Cambreleng and Pyne. B. Stevens, Jr., Guardian *ad litem* for infant defendant.

Office Wanted and Office Obtained.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People ex rel. Lewis Valentine vs. *The Trustees of the African M. E. Church and Three Other Cases.*—The proceedings in these cases were instituted by the relators, Lewis Valentine, Robert McClain, Chas. S. Mingo and Wm. F. Randall, to restore themselves to office as Trustees of the Colored Church, situated at the corner of Church and Leonard streets in this City, to which office they claimed to have been duly elected, although they were subsequently excluded by the Board of Trustees.

Upon the trial the Court found that the relators had been legally elected to and *illegally* excluded from the office, and that they were entitled to it. Judgment was therefore rendered for the relators, and the defendants were ordered to pay $100 for costs and expenses of the proceeding, being allowed thirty days in which to pay it.

Van Vorst & Beardslee for relators; Wm. H. Woodman for respondents.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

Quinnerton et al. vs. *The Columbian Insurance Company.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by WHITE.

Aumach vs. *The Same.*—Like judgment affirmed. Opinion by WHITE.

Bronner et al. vs. *Francuthal.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by MONELL.

Cook et al. vs. *Kelly, Plaintiff, &c.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion by ROBERTSON.

Is Beauregard Dead?—New Light on an Old Canard.

BROOKLYN, Monday, June 9, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been a wonder to me why the rebel Gen. BEAUREGARD was deposed from his original high position in the "C. S. A.," when he had always been considered by Gen. SCOTT and other officers of rank a man of great military merit; and, also, I could not account for his having lately so belied, by his wretched manœuvres, this good opinion.

To-day the mystery was explained. A lady, nearly related to one of the staunchest of our Union supporters in the South, in course of conversation, told me she had seen letters from two ladies who had witnessed the funeral of Gen. BEAUREGARD in Charleston, he having been killed during the bombardment of Fort Sumter. My friend says the present "BEAUREGARD" was appointed to his post on account of the *prestige of his name*, and deposed from it for incompetency. Whatever SHAKESPEARE may have thought, the Southern Confederacy evidently are of the opinion that there is something "in a name." The present "BEAUREGARD" is a nephew of the original General.

H. M. S.

[Our fair correspondent makes a mistake in supposing that BEAUREGARD was deposed from his original high position. He was only transferred from Virginia on account of an "incompatibility of temper" with JEFF. DAVIS, and was appointed to a command in the Southwest, of equally great importance to that which he held in Virginia. As to his late defeats, the fact is, that his first successes were accidents, and his recent failures the result of his inferiority in men, material and military spirit. The fate of BEAUREGARD will be settled only when we catch him, and that is likely to be before long.—ED.]

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June 7
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER, RUSSEL STEBBINS, M. L. MARSH, P. L. FOULKE, S. C. SATTERLEE, JOSEPH JAMISON, WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, JOHN D. WARD, JAMES THOMPSON, CHARLES H. CLAYTON, FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, G. B. SATTERLEE, THOS. C. CHADAYOYNE, NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, NEILSON RUNYON, DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, JOHN H. TAYMAN, EDWARD OUTHOUT, JOHN J. MCLAREN, ROBERT H. BERDELL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, SECRETARY.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from £1 upwards ISSUED BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS AND NAPOLEONS,

Constantly purchased and for sale by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. DEMAND NOTES, (OLD ISSUE,)

WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
{NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
{NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER

WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the Canal Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 18th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1778. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $800,000, reimbursable 1st July, 1862, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 2, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage. JOHN S. GILES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held the 11th day of June, 1862, a dividend was declared on the preferred stock of Eight Per Cent. for the year 1861, and Four Per Cent. for the six months ending May 1 last, payable on demand, at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st. The annual interest on the scrip of the Company will be due and payable July 1, 1862. The scrip transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to that date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Directors held this day, it was unanimously *Resolved*, That the deficiency in the capital stock of the Company, caused by the recent great fire at Troy, be forthwith made up. ELISHA H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$20,000 in hand belonging to an estate, and $60,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character from principals will be considered if addressed "EX., Box No. 2,689, Post-office." N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS AMOUNTing to about $8,000. Apply at store No. 367 Canal-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For filling sunken lots west side of Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; also, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on west side Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, north side of Fortieth and south side of Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 25 to 43, inclusive, on block No. 175. Also, on block between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 10 to 55, inclusive, on block No. 189. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway; also, for building receiving-basin and culvert, southwest corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, and west side of Sixth-avenue, both sides of Seventh-avenue, and east side of Broadway, from and to points equidistant between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also, west side of Greenwich-street, between Barclay and Vesey streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 11, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, June 16, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Parties interested in the following matter will please attend:

Flagging Eighth-avenue, both sides, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-first streets.

Flagging Fifty-fourth-street, both sides, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

Laying cross-walks east side Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

Laying cross-walks First and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.

Laying cross-walks One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at intersection of Avenue A and First and Second avenues.

Resolution to change the name of Seventh-avenue, from Forty-fifth to Fifty-ninth streets to that of Central-avenue.

Resolution in regard to filling in Fifty-seventh-street to Hudson River.

To curb, gutter and flag Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third streets.

To regulate curb, gutter and flag Fifty-third-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

To curb, gutter and flag Fifty-fifth-street, from Third to Lexington avenues.

To regulate curb, gutter and flag Fifty-ninth-street, from Second to Third avenues.

To regulate grade, curb, gutter and flag Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

To regulate curb and gutter Eighty-second-street, from First to Second avenues.

To change the grades of Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

JONATHAN T. TROTTER, CORNELIUS DESMOND, GEORGE ROSS, } Committee on Roads.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building sewer in 59th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said 59th-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of 9th and 10th avs., and east side of 11th-av., between 58th and 60th sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 11, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

MILITARY CLAIMS.

All persons holding claims under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain claims incurred in the organization, equipment and subsistence of troops raised in the State of New-York, or received therefrom for the service of the United States," passed April 21, 1862, are hereby notified to transmit the same, with the vouchers thereof, and a comprehensive statement of facts, under oath, to Col. Silas W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol in the City of Albany.

The Board of Officers appointed to audit such claims, will meet at No. 51 Walker-st., New-York, on the 16th day of June inst., and at the Capitol in the City of Albany, on the 15th day of July next. A calendar of claims will be made, and cases will be disposed of in their order in said calendar. Claims of persons residing in Albany, and west and north thereof, will be considered at the meetings of the Board at Albany. Claims of persons residing elsewhere will be considered at the meetings to be held at New-York.

C. A. ARTHUR, Inspector-General,
WM. H. ANTHON, Judge Advocate-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, Quartermaster-Gen'l.
ALBANY, June 3, 1862.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent,
Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS AND BOUNTY procured by J. F. WILLIAMS, up-town agency, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTed, in a private family, situations by two young women; one as first-class cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, and the other as waitress and chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; have five years' reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 137 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English woman wishes a situation as child's nurse; she can take entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand; can do plain sewing or light chamberwork. The best of City references given. Call or address, for two days, No. 279 6th-av. No objection to the country.

A SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress and dressmaker; can do embroidery and braidwork. Call, for two days, at No. 40 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A COOK, CHAMbermaid, laundress, waiter and coachman, by a family going to Europe. Apply at No. 29 Union-square, where the best recommendations will be given.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

A ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER OR ACcountant.—Wanted, a situation by a young man, 23 years of age; is a handsome and rapid writer; quick and correct at figures, and a good judge of money; is not afraid of work; salary no object; unexceptionable reference given. Address E. H., Box 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE CHARGE of a planing machine, or circular saw, by a man who has had 12 years' experience as foreman in same. Address H. Q., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK—WANTED, IN A COUNTING-HOUSE, a young man with some business experience down town. Salary small for the present. Address PROMOTION, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, stating residence and where formerly engaged.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.

BY. G. HADDEN, President.

BRICKS FOR SALE CHEAP—500,000 bricks, now on the yard at Staten Island, will be sold low to close an assignment. Also, a steam engine, nearly new, of 100 horse power; a four-horse engine, and a donkey engine. Apply at the East River Bank, No. 650 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Water Commissioners of the city of Charlestown will receive proposals for making, delivering, and laying on the line of their distribution pipes, one hundred and forty fire hydrants. In making proposals for the same, parties must include the hydrant pipe, the bend, the hydrant, frames, covers, and all appurtenances connected therewith, excepting the branches in main pipes. They must also state the price at which they will lay and connect the hydrant pipes with the branches in the mains, and perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in perfect order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging. Parties making proposals must accompany them with designs of the style of hydrant they propose. These designs must be drawn to scale, in detail, so as to admit of their being readily understood. The total amount of 4-inch hydrant pipe required is about eleven hundred (1,100) feet. Size of nozzle, 2½ inch, with sufficient size of hydrant to admit of increasing diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.

Proposals will also be received for about one hundred and sixty stop cocks, of the following sizes: 76 of 4 inch, 66 of 6 inch, 14 of 8 inch, 2 of 10 inch, 3 of 12 inch, 3 of 24 inch. The proposals for stop cocks to include every essential casting pertaining to the same, and the delivery of all cocks or castings at such places in Charlestown as the Engineer may from time to time direct. Designs of the styles proposed for to be presented at same time as bid. Plans of distribution pipe, showing positions of hydrants and stop cocks, can be seen at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners. All designs must be sent to the Engineer, on or before June 30, 1862. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any of the proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman,
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer C. W. W.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, June 20, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot, between Market, Catharine, Division and Madison streets, for Engine Company No. 2.

One lot, between Church, White, Elm and Duane streets, for Engine Company No. 21.

One lot on Bloomingdale Road, between Ninety-sixth and One Hundredth-streets, for Engine Company No. 32.

One lot, between Franklin, Duane, Church and Centre streets, for Hose Company No. 25.

One lot, between Avenue C, Fourth, Fifth and Lewis streets, for Hose Company No. 45.

One lot, between Second and Fourth avenues and Eighty-third and Eighty-sixth streets, for Hose Company No. 48

One lot, between the Bowery, Mott, Prince and Houston streets, for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.

ALSO,

For the purchase of a lot, or the lease of a house and lot, between Broadway, Fulton, Beekman and William streets, for Hose Company, No. 20.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST. NEW-YORK, June 12, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 21st inst., for supplying the several military posts in the harbor with two thousand gross tons of the best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, well screened.

The whole to be delivered and piled in the coal yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor, and within the period of ninety days from the date of the contract.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing six hundred cords of best quality oak wood, to be delivered at same places and well piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it is required, at the expense of contractor and within ninety days from the date of the contract. Bonds will be required with two sureties for the faithful fulfillment of each contract, whose names and places of residence must be stated in the proposals offered.

Persons offering will please state their places of residence and the lowest price at which each article will be supplied. D. D. TOMPKINS,

Col. and Asst. Qr-Master-Gen. U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior, and the walls and woodwork of the interior of Ward School-house No. 44, in said ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN BESSON, JAMES M. TUTHILL, HENRY HOPKINSON, } Building and Furnishing Committee, Fifth Ward.

Dated June 16, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

MICHAEL HAHN, JOHN MEHAN, NICHOLAS SEGUR, } Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of, and adjoining Ward School-House No. 50, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Schools Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidders, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 4, 1862.

FREDERICK E. MATHER, MICHAEL RYAN, EDWARD COOPER, JOHN FOSTER, } Committee on New Schools of the XVIIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

JOHN HAYWARD, CHAS. E. KUGLER, Z. FRANCIS BARNES, JOHN H. NIEPOTH, } Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.

Dated June 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.

TO SEWER-BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, June 23, 1862, (at which hour they will be opened,) for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;

In Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt;

In Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets;

And for alteration and construction of receiving-basins and culverts on Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway.

The plans of the respective works may be seen and information obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Charlestown, until June 30, for laying in said city and on the line of their water works, about 21 miles of cast iron pipes. Plans of the work can be seen, and information concerning said work be obtained at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners, Charlestown. Copies of specifications and contract, and forms of proposals, will be sent to parties desiring to make bids for the work, on their making application for the same to the Water Commissioners. Bonds, with sureties will be required from parties contracting. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept that proposal, which, under all circumstances, they shall consider most favorable to the interests of the city, or to reject all proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer, C. W. W.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for steam heating apparatus for Primary School No. 8, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

One thousand (1,000) Hospital Tents and Flies, to be of army patterns—the Tents to be made of 28½-inch duck, 12 ounces; the Flies of 28½ inch 10-ounce duck.

Also, one thousand (1,000) sets Hospital Tent Poles.

Bidders can bid for Tents complete, including Poles, or separately for either, or for any portion of the Tents or Tent Poles. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Hospital Tents," or "Proposals for Hospital Tent Poles," and addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN, Dep. Qr. Mas. General.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.

Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.

CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MINERAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn.; or to J. Pettit & Co., Country Board Agency, No. 106 Orange-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, will be opened for the season on the 14th of June. Families can obtain rooms in suite, or completely furnished cottages, with or without board. Arrangements have been made to run stages to and from all the trains of the Long Island, Brooklyn and Jamaica Central Railway during the season.

KEYPORT PAVILION, KEYPORT, N. J. The undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and former patrons of this favorite resort, that he is now prepared to receive boarders on reasonable terms. Good bathing, fishing, &c. Boats leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 o'clock, daily.—7 o'clock from Keyport.

GEORGE J. KIBBEE, Proprietor.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. A few choice suites of family rooms may be engaged for the season by an early application. Boats leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:20, 4:30 and 6 P. M.; from Dey-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Time, 35 minutes. WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—HOTEL ST. JULIEN, Grant-st., Staten Island, near Quarantine Landing. This beautiful and retired establishment is now open for the season for gentlemen and families. Prices moderate. Billiards and stabling. Billiards, &c., for the use of the boarders.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$9,500 FOR A SHORE-FRONT VILLA RESIDENCE.—On which has been expended $2,500, adjoining a steamboat dock, 28 miles from the City, on the Sound; all conveniences and out-buildings. A view can be seen at the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company, Wall-st., corner of William.

TO LET—THE PLACE AT WEST MORRISANIA, known as the Dr. Morris place, 40 minutes from 26th-st., partly furnished, garden made, ice-house filled; house built for both Summer and Winter use. Inquire of W. H. MUNN, No. 24 West 26th-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE AT WHITESTONE POINT, L. I., commanding a fine view of the Sound, with two acres of land, stable, &c.; price, $350. Apply to JOSEPH T. MOORE, 290 Pearl-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, No. 334 Henry-st., containing all the modern improvements, in complete order and thoroughly painted, will be let at a very low price to a good tenant; possession given immediately. Apply to JULIUS BROWN, No. 271 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, or S. W. DIBBLE, 505 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY BOARD.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Rebel Accounts of Recent Operations.

The Rebel Retreat From Corinth.

GENERAL POPE AT OKOLONA.

Condition of Affairs in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 12.

Monday's Mobile papers contain Richmond dispatches claiming a glorious victory for JACKSON over PARKER on Sunday. They also state that JACKSON captured two pieces of artillery from SHIELDS on Monday.

The rebel account of the affair at Chattanooga state that the enemy opened their batteries with shot and shell without giving the slightest notice, creating a panic among the women and children of the place, who fled in every direction. Some rebels were wounded, but none killed, and but only one building was struck.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 12.

The secession sympathizers are becoming more bold daily in the expression of their sentiments. Union citizens complain that the rule of Col. FITCH is too lenient, and that until they are assured of better protection they cannot avow their sentiments.

The Provost-Marshal requires an oath from all applicants for passes or for permits to ship goods. The stringency of its requirements are such that it has already caused considerable excitement in the city.

An officer, occupying an important position in one of the railroads running from this city, has just returned from Grenada. Gen. HINDMAN is said to have gone to Arkansas, with the troops of that State, after the evacuation of Corinth. Gen. POPE had reached Okolona. Gen. BEAUREGARD was still retreating. Gen. PRICE was with him, and JEFF. THOMPSON was at Grenada, with less than 1,000 men.

The rolling stock of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad is all at the Panola Station, this side of Grenada.

The Post-office and Adams Express office are both open here to-day.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 14.

Two steamers leave here to-day, with cotton, sugar and molasses, for St. Louis. Numbers of citizens are also leaving for the North.

THE GUNBOAT FIGHT AT MEMPHIS.

The following letter from Capt. PHELPS has been appropriately answered by Gov. TOD, of Ohio:

UNITED STATES FLAG STEAMER BENTON,
MEMPHIS, TENN., June 7, 1862.

To His Excellency David Tod, Governor of Ohio:

SIR: I have sent to you for presentation to my native State, the flag which was flying from the peak of the rebel gunboat and ram, the *Gen. Bragg*, when captured in the naval action off this city yesterday morning.

The *Gen. Bragg* is one of the rebel steamers saved, and is now being prepared for the use of the Government as a war vessel.

Of the eight vessels of the enemy in this action, but one escaped; three lie buried in the depths of the Mississippi, another is a wreck on the Arkansas shore, and three, damaged by our shot, are saved.

I feel great satisfaction in being able to present to the State of Ohio this trophy, taken in an action which terminated so disastrously to the rebel cause.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. L. PHELPS,
Lieutenant Commanding *Benton*, and Acting "Fleet Captain."

MATTERS IN MEMPHIS.

UNION SENTIMENT.

From the Memphis Argus of June 10.

If any Union sentiment exists in Memphis, today, other than among a few in the lowest classes, it has not yet been developed. The almost utter abhorrence of anything akin to sympathetic feelings for the old Union cannot fail to be remarked by the Federal rulers themselves, while it has only proved what we have said time and again. Our people, unable to resist force to force, quietly submit to a power at present too strong for them, and in doing so conduct themselves with that calm, quiet dignity, so befitting their condition. Thus far the Federal commanders and soldiery have conducted themselves in a manner unexceptionable to the people. So long as their present conduct is maintained, there will be no clashes with the citizens. A spirit of riot never existed in Memphis, and can only be called into life by persecution.

DISAPPOINTMENTS.

From the Avalanche of the 10th.

There has been but little Union sentiment expressed, or manifestations of partiality for our present rulers exhibited, since the occupation of the city. Much less feeling has been displayed than was expected by them we doubt not, and by many of our own people.

It is due to frankness to state that our present rulers have acted with marked propriety since their arrival in our city. They are orderly, disciplined, and well behaved. In this respect our people have been much disappointed.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

From the Avalanche of the 10th.

We direct the attention of our readers specially to the order of Gen. PITCH. upon the subject of slaves. This is a step in the right direction, and cannot fail to quiet the apprehensions of many of our people upon a subject of vital interest to the South. With candor and truth we can say that Gen. FITCH, while in the councils of the Nation, always stood by the constitutional rights of the South.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 19.

HEADQUARTERS ON STEAMER VON PAUL,
SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, DIST. MISS.,
MEMPHIS, TENN., June 8, 1862.

All negroes, except those who came with the command to this place, and of whom descriptive lists are filed at these headquarters, will be excluded from the lines and boats.

Any officer or soldier violating, or conniving at a violation of this order, will be severely and promptly punished.

This order will be read at the heads of companies to-morrow, 9th inst., and at guard mounting every morning for a week.

C. N. FITCH,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, June 9—10 A. M.

Matters at this point remain in much the same condition as reported yesterday. The citizens continue quiet, and although they do not as a city welcome the National representatives, they do not comport themselves in a cold or disrespectful manner. There is none of the hauteur and insolence which characterized our entrance into Nashville. The men are courteous, except in rare instances, where whisky has usurped all the functions of manhood. The women are curious and inquisitive, but thus far perfectly respectful in demeanor and language.

On the part of the Federals there have been rare instances of bad behavior, confined principally to the mortar-boat men and common soldiers. These have been promptly punished by Col. FITCH. A Northern man connected with the fleet in a subordinate capacity was, on Saturday, found in a state of intoxication, walking in a public street, with a colored woman hanging on each arm. Of course the populace followed him. The man was arrested and most severely castigated by the proper officers. As a general thing the men have done themselves credit for forbearance and good behavior when on shore.

No soldier is allowed to land unless when on duty as provost guard. The absence of all liquors and the strict law made and enforced by the authorities against this traffic have had much to do in attaining the desirable end.

Another notice to citizens has been issued, calculated to put them on guard, as to financial dealings with Northerners, posting them regarding the Crawfordsville and Northern Indiana Railroad Bank, and stating that no such concern ever existed. People of the city and the people of the entire Southern Confederacy are now beginning to realize the effects of the grinding and clutching policy pursued by their leaders. Their hearts are bowed down and crushed; they cannot speedily recover from the blow which has bound them down, but they will do it. A few months of experiences like the past few days must accomplish the work.

We learn from a reliable source that the rebel authorities within the past few days have destroyed large quantities of cotton at Madison and Wilsburgh, on the St. Francis River, 500 bales at the former, and 200 bales at the place have been burned. An expedition should certainly go to the relief of the sufferers.

The Little Rock Railroad has eighty miles of its track completed—forty at either end—and but forty miles remain incomplete. High water of Spring has probably rendered that portion finished rather unsteady and perhaps useless until repaired. Boats can be sent by the White River and St. Francis, however, water being plenty.

The people of the city are to be left to arrange their currency matters for the present as suits them, and they will probably do this in a few days. Meanwhile, some of the business houses are beginning to open, and there will be no lack of customers.

Rev. Dr. GRUNDY, a Presbyterian minister, who has all the past year advocated the evils of war, and defended the actions of our General Government, preached at Odd Fellows' Hall yesterday forenoon, to a large audience. He was particularly earnest in counselling submission to his people. He prayed zealously for the ending of strife, and the triumph of whichever party was in the right, and whichever side the Almighty in His wisdom chose to have prevail. He was listened to with marked attention. Several navy officers and gentlemen connected with the flotilla were present, as well as many of the best citizens. Mr. GRUNDY has been sustained covertly and openly by subscriptions, sometimes from men professing secession sentiments, almost equal to the salary he lost by adopting a conservative course in the pulpit. He is an eloquent and able divine, and his influence has been and will be felt for the good of our country.

The prisoners captured in the gunboat fight off Memphis on Friday morning, were yesterday sent to Cairo on the *Champion No. 3*, to the number of over one hundred.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The New Constitution of Illinois—Military Matters—An alleged Swindle—A Controversy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHICAGO, Monday, June 9.

The discussion of our new constitution is now the great interest with us. It was feared, awhile ago, that the election, which occurs on the 17th, would be suffered to go by default, on the part of those who are opposed to what is pretty generally known as the "Egyptian Swindle." But recent events show that there is a good deal of feeling and excitement aroused on the question. Public meetings are being held throughout the northern part of the State, and the whole subject is being thoroughly ventilated in the true western style of stump speech eloquence. In this city, several meetings have been held, and most prominent and effective among the speakers were several leading Democrats, who denounced in the strongest terms the objectionable features of the new constitution. At first, too, it was reported that our soldiers in the field, through the manœuvering of the commissioners, who are fast friends of the measure, and unscrupulous, were going almost unanimously for it. But later returns show almost the reverse. From the several regiments, it appears that there were three hundred for and one thousand five hundred against. One regiment (the Thirteenth) voted from nine to eleven for the Constitution and the questions submitted independently with it, and six hundred and fifty against it. "Long JOHN WENTWORTH" is on the stump—strange as it may appear—advocating a measure which finds favor only with his life-long opponents. But this is readily accounted for. He is a monomaniac on the subject of Banks. He belonged to the old Jackson-Benton school of hard-money men, and he clings to his ancient notions. And then, he has some "private griefs" with the Marine Bank of this city, consequently, he goes for blotting out the entire system, so far as Illinois is concerned, and to prohibit by penalties the establishment of banks, and the circulation of bank notes, within the State. But he finds it an up-hill business, especially when he attempts to carry so much weight as there is in the whole Constitution.

Military matters became, last week, again quite a feature in our city life. Companies of three months men have been continually arriving from the country, looking, on their first appearance, but little better than our "Butternut" friends from the South, but they soon camp out in Uncle Sam's livery, which greatly improved their condition. The ready response to the "last call," shows that there are plenty men left yet, and that fellow's reply to secesh, that our army extends to the North Pole, with two regiments trying to get in, was not so entirely an exaggerated statement of the condition of things, after all.

Our two regiments, which have been in camp here, are under marching orders for Washington. The Scotch Regiment, numbering 872, rank and file, is expected to leave to-day. The "Irish Brigade," which is but a regiment, will follow in a few days. Our citizens fear trouble from the prisoners when there shall be none but raw recruits to guard them, with no discipline or experience. There are now nearly 9,000 at Camp Douglas—8,962—composed of the following lots: Captured at Donelson, 5,717, mostly Tennesseeans; at Pittsburgh Landing, 736, Mississippians, Alabamians and Tennesseans; at Island No. 10, 1,809, from Arkansas, Alabama and Louisiana; from various hospitals, 700. There have died and been discharged 520, of which 507 were of the former. The deaths now average from 4 to 70 per day, mostly from the recent arrivals from the Southern hospitals. There remain about 260 in the hospitals. The sanitary condition of the camp has greatly improved of late, and the sickness among those who came here well is not extraordinary. Camp Douglas has recently been enlarged, and now covers one hundred and fourteen acres. The prisoners are lodged in buildings erected for the purpose—or, rather, as barracks for our own soldiers—and the cavalry stables, which have been fitted up for this purpose. There is plenty of room for about 3,000 more.

There has been an agency of a bank—called the Clifton Bank, of Canada—flourishing, or rather attempting to flourish here, for several months past. But the concern was generally distrusted, and its operations were, therefore, quite limited. But it would seem that the managers have recently been extending their business into Tennessee and Alabama, among our troops in Gen. MITCHELL'S Division. Two fellows calling themselves J. H. CHADWICK, of Chicago, and SAMUEL SANDS, hailing from Boston, were the principals engaged in the swindle. They succeeded in passing quite an amount—the sutler of the Nineteenth Illinois, being implicated with them. He paid out, by way of change, some $2,000 or $3,000 to the soldiers. His refusal afterward to receive it in payment for goods, and other circumstances, created suspicion, and Gen. MITCHELL arrested the principals. In their trunks were found over $70,000 of this worthless stuff. Thus a gigantic fraud was nipped almost in the bud.

There has been considerable commotion in our city during the past week, arising out of a controversy between the commission houses and the warehousemen, in the matter of inspecting and grading wheat. It grew out, especially, of a new clause inserted into the receipts of the warehousemen, which stipulated that they might mix grain in their bins, *ad libitum*, and that the receipts should draw the amount called for, of this mixture, and that all loss or damage to such mixture, by fire or heating, to be at the risk exclusively of the holder of the receipt. To this the Board of Trade indignantly objected, as having a tendency to lower the credit and the prices of Chicago wheat, and as a measure that would defraud the seller and inure exclusively to the benefit of the warehousemen—that there was no protection against dishonest mixtures, &c., &c. The matter is now a subject of negotiation between the two interests. There is no doubt but that the course of the warehousemen would greatly injure the grain trade of Chicago, if persisted in.

Business continues good, and the indications of a prosperous season, which greeted us on the opening, are not belied by the reality. Within a few days past there has come up a great cry from the wheat regions that the Hessian fly is destroying the growing crop. But these June alarms are chronic. Last year it was the army worm, but at harvest we did not hear that he had done any material damage. The presumption is that the Hessian fly will do most of his work in the local journals.

The weather has been uncomfortably cold, rendering fires and overcoats necessary, ever since June came in. There has been frost in the country, and on Tuesday afternoon I detected vagrant snow-flakes in the air.

Arrival of Ship Colombo from Port Royal.

The ship *Colombo*, Capt. STEWART, arrived yesterday from Port Royal, bringing advices to the 7th inst. She has a cargo of cotton, and brings sixty-five passengers. She has no news of importance, except that intelligence has been received at that place that the National gunboats had taken possession of Stono Creek, and captured all the batteries on it, and the Union troops were within four miles of Charleston. Capt. STEWART reports that on the 8th inst., when off Charleston, he heard very heavy firing in the direction of that city.

LIST OF THE COLOMBO'S PASSENGERS.

Col. W. H. Reynolds, United States Resident Agent; Gideon Reynolds and H. B. Brastow, of Providence, R. I.; W. F. Heger, of New-York; F. D. Currie, Assistant Surgeon United States Navy; A. H. Strickland, Second Master Eighth Maine Volunteers; Wm. H. Doak, Sutler's Clerk, New-Jersey; J. H. Smith, New-York; John Smith, New-York; Jeremiah Knight, Capt. Francis Muhlbaur, William Redding, Solomon, Patzer, Patrick Keenan, Asa B. French, Joseph Burke, John Shaffel, Chas. Drake, Wm. H. Thomson, Lieut. Otto Vernan, Essac Fuller, Capt. Robert McNie, Lawrence Butlie, Gowan Hamilton, G. S. Cameron, John R. Hunter, O. H. Taylor, Joseph Landey, J. M. Robbins, J. W. Cole, J. W. Lawrence, D. Mack, D. F. Cooper, L. Nolton, H. Rolfe, John H. McCrudy, C. O. Jameson, Chas. D. E. Cole, W. F. Fitzgerald, George W. Smith, Aaron W. Gilbert, Rachel Jenkins, John Wentz, Louis Long, Wm. B. Michael, Joel A. Cushon, Goodrich Farrand, Wm. McGuyon, Thos. B. Bancker, John L. Randall, Jacob Colony, Peter Rensecher, Jacob D. Stone, Geo. W. Hilton, Madock Jenkins, James Blanchard, Henry Edling, Jos. C. Larabee, John Beiter, Henry Sigler, Chas. B. Haines, J. D. Nichols, Hiram Heenan, C. F. Still.

Arrival of the Steamer Fulton, with Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The steamer *Fulton*, having on board sick and wounded soldiers, arrived here yesterday afternoon, from Fortress Monroe. The New-York and Pennsylvania men were conveyed to the Park Barracks those belonging to the New-England and Western States were taken to the New-England Association Rooms, No. 194 Broadway; while the worst cases were kept on board the ship, and will be taken to the hospital on David's Island to-day. Annexed is a list of the names:

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

Lieut. J. Grant, Co. D, 36th.	J. Long, Co. C, 91st.
Lieut. J. D. Wood, Co. F, 70th.	E. Weickenback, Co. E, 71st.
A. C. Wood, Co. F, 70th.	W. Appleby, Co. H, 81st.
Corp. I. L. Decker, Co. F, 70th.	J. S. Hopson, Co. G, 72d.
John Cullen, Co. G, 82.	J. L. B. Mills, Co. A, 86th.
Wm. Sangwell, Co. A, 34th.	C. H. Johnson, Co. C, 95th.
Ed. Moran, Co. B, 56th.	A. P. Young, Co. D, 73d.
J. B. Case, Co. C, 81st.	J. Huntington, Co. I, 81st.
Martin Stobier, Co. F, 55th.	Wm. Neman, Co. D, 81st.
Geo. Bergino, Co. F, 100th.	C. H. Rice, Co. G, 93d.
A. Moore, Co. F, 55th.	H. Gardner, Co. G, 98th.
T. McLaughlin, Co. A, 100th.	C. S. Sawin, Co. B, 70th.
P. Snedecor, Co. B, 1st.	T. Milford, Co. B, 70th.
Ed. Kelly, Co. A, 57th.	B. Bullock, Co. B, 81st.
M. Cafferty, Co. D, 42d.	W. Clark, Co. A, 1st.
T. S. Smyth, Co. D, 40th.	Sergt. W. Johnston, Co. G, 93d.
Geo. Miller, Co. F, 55th.	T. Griffin, Co. E, 36th.
D. H. Fay, Co. G, 81st.	O. Rathbun, Co. E, 34th.
J. Horregan, Co. K, 81st.	Bernard Nelson, Co. D, 97th.
H. F. Wought, Co. I, 96th.	Fayette Bush, Co. H, 93d.
Geo. W. Stearns, Co. I, 96th.	D. McGowan, Co. B, 82d.
Thos. M. Smith, Co. D, 40th.	Jas. Benjamin, Co. E, 56th.
John Desbar, Co. A, 93d.	W. Vandercook, Co. K, 81st.
John Hunter, 7th.	Robert Kent, Co. B, 81st.
J. S. Tompkins, Co. E, 56th.	G. K. Witham, Co. C, 81st.
J. Hendricks, Co. I, 93d.	M. Donnelly, Co. I, 37th.
Jas. H. Drab, Co. A, 18th	Leon Hebart, Co. A, 56th.
Quart. Sgt. H. Dabler, 55th.	E. C. Major, Co. B, 56th.
C. Clark, Co. I, 1st Berdan.	Thos. Fitzgerald, Co. B, 56th.
D. P. Rearer, Co. D, 40th.	Wm. Matteson, Co. D, 81st.
Levi Olden, Co. I, 86th.	P. D. Sherman, Co. E, 77th.
Levi Hill, Co. I, 98th.	Matteson J. Cook, Co. C, 43d.
Chas. Sweet, Co. D, 36th.	John Ell, Co. G, 56th.
Warren Mead, Co. H, 93d.	H. Bartholomee, Co. F, 55th.
Montgom. Fish, Co. H, 93d.	Alphonse Müller, Co. I, 55th.
Peire Norwellier, Co. F, 55th.	Wm. Foy, Co. B, 55th.
John Roblin, Co. A, 55th.	Hy. Deeds, Co. H, 55th.
P. Gregory, Co. H, 34th.	Hy. Griffiths, Co. B, 57th.
Orlan. S. Moore, Co. H, 100th.	Alf. Magnollol, Co. B, 55th.
August Phillipe, Co. A, 55th.	Nathan Prime, Co. E, 81st.
Jos. Faber, Co. A, 55th.	Serg. P. K. Leroy, Co. F, 56th.
Carl Schuler, Co. A, 55th.	Wm. Atherson, Co. K, 96th
Desire Dupuis, Co. A, 55th.	Ed. W. Bunn, Co. F, 81st.
Steward Allen, Co. G, 57th.	Sher. S. Mason, Co. K, 44th.
Wm. Dougherty, Co. H, 57th.	Henry Babcock, Co. H, 93d.
Harvey Goodnow, Co. G, 98th.	Chas. Weidhart, Co. G, 70th.
Ed. Burke, Co. C, 55th.	Chas. Griffin, 6th.
Orville Foster, Co. K, 96th.	Jas. Greek, Co. C, 81st.
Wm. Freeman, Co. D, 77th.	John O. Sweezy, Co. D, 12th.
Wm. Koch, Co. F, 7th.	Gideon B. Standish, Co. E, 85th.
Rod. McKenzie, Co. K, 96th.	Chas. Bennett, Co. E, 85th.
Michael Baird, Co. E, 96th.	Chas. Indire, Co. E, 49th.
Jo. Hazelton, Co. I, 77th.	Willis Boster, Co. B, 7th.
Riley Warner, Co. H, 81st.	Louis Muller, Co. C, 7th.
Robert Cox, Co. H, 98th.	Chas. Gubil, Co. C, 7th.
Newton F. Tenney, Co. A, 49th	Robt. Arnos, Co. G, 5th.
Benj. Lester, Co. F, 70th.	Cor. Vancuren, Co. G, 5th.
Milton Foreman, Co. A, 81st.	Izzard Sartel, Co. H, 100th.
Norton Carey, Co. F, 81st.	Michael Shay, Co. E, 36th.
Robt. Durant, Co. F, 81st.	Sergt. W. H. Auchmoody, Co. I, 56th.
Walter Parsons, Co. C, 56th.	Chas. L. Ruenzy, Co. I, 56th.
N. M. Barney, (Band,) 34th.	Fern'do C. Briggs, Co. H, 85th
Chas. Fall, Co. F, 81st.	Chris. Schwert, Co. B, 7th.
Geo. Culver, Co. G, 93d.	Columbus Anton, Co. H, 8th.
Darius Tucker, Co. A, 49th.	Chas. Phillips, Co. I, 74th.
Jas. M. Smart, Co. D, 32d.	Sergt. Wm. Amos, Co. C, 100th
Timo. Crowley, Co. E, 31st.	Jesse S. Carmo, Co. C, 1st.
Wm. W. Butler, Co. G, 93d.	Geo. F. Mason, Co. C, 55th.
Wm. Robinson, Co. A, 49th.	Judson D. Jacobs, Co. H, 86th.
Philander Douglas, Co. C, 91st	Michael Purcell, Co. A, 81st.
Isaac Winchell, Co. F, 99th.	D. P. Stearns, Co. H, 81st.
E. A. Webb, Co. A, 98th.	J. Anderson, Co. K, 1st.
J. Kindler, Co. E, 7th.	John Nagle, Co. A, 1st.
C. Sterling, Co. A, 7th.	L. Holm, Jr., Co. K, 37th.
Alson Drake, Co. D, 92th.	A. Fink, Co. H, 82d.
Morris Hogan, Co. K, 74th.	Wm. Straight, Co. G, 100th.
A. J. Corbett, Co. G, 40th.	A. Grant, 5th Battery, 56th.
F. W. Smith, Co. E, 81st.	A. G. Van Gorden, Co. E, 56th.
T. Blowers, Co. E, 81st.	P. Vandermark, Co. G, 56th.
P. W. Cheeseman, Co. E, 81st.	Jas. Dent, Co. A, 93d.
C. L. Osborne, Co. E, 81st.	B. Dreimage, Co. 92d.
Ziba Cook, Co. D, 81st.	J. Hoornback, Co. E, 56th
Geo. Cook, Co. C, 6th.	Peter Denny, Co. H, 92d.
C. C. Hines, Co. F, 85th.	W. J. N. Blackman, Co. F, 96th
J. S. Messervey, Co. H, 38th.	J. Rollin, Co. H, 92d.
Thos. Cornell, Co. D, 73d.	M. V. Worden, Co. D, 96th.
Ed. Soyer, Co. E, 55th.	Charles Reed, Co. G, 96th.
John Shehan, Co. A, 81st.	Reuben Gilliam, Co. —, 3oth.
Machias McNelly, Co. I, 40th.	Nicholas Reach, Co. D, 9th.
Thos. McGurney, Co. I, 40th.	Geo. Vidger, Co. D, 98th.
Napoleon Duvar, Co. K, 96th.	John Riley, Co. D, 98th.
S. E. Sherward, Co. F, 67th.	M. W. Clark, Co. G, 98th.
Jewel Drake, Co. H, 100th.	Chas. D. Baker, Co. G, 98th.
Peter B. Kelsey, Co. H, 37th.	Irving Wilson, Co. G, 98th.
John G. Lalor, Co. H, 37th.	Hy. Perrigo, Co. B, 96th.
Jas. Kennedy, Co. C, 83d.	Geo. Smith, Co. F, 98th.
L. A. Grandis, Co. G, 98th.	Oliver Gould, Co. I, 98th.
Jas. M. Smith, Co. G, 98th.	W. H. Moore, Co. K, 98th.
Fred. Augustus, Co. I, 74th.	J. H. Hecox, Co. B, 57th.
Bradish Webb, Co. A, 98th.	M. McGuire, Co. C, 100th.
W. P. Smith, Co. A, 98th.	

MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS.

Pat Donlan, Co. A, 11th.	Corn. H. Willbur, Co. C, 22d.
John L. Sanford, Co. A, 22d.	Theodore Gausard, Co. F, 10th
Jo. A. White, Co. A, 11th.	L. L. Darby, Co. F, 10th.
Hy. Guyer, Co. C, 10th.	Geo. Carpenter, Co. B, 10th.
Wm. H. Proutz, Co. A, 10th.	Oliver C. Stiles, Co. G, 11th.
George Conner, Co. I, 10th.	Jno. L. Day, Co. C, 11th.
Martin Kelly, Co. K, 5th.	Mich. Enwright, Co. E, 9th.
Timothy Donohue, Co. C, 1st.	Corp. D. L. Messer, Co. C, 1st.

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

Joseph Lowry, Co. D, 93d.	David Gross, Co. I, 93d.
M. L. Gordon, Co. G, 85th.	J. Keller, Co. K, 93d.
J. R. Craig, Co. C, 105th.	Dennis Mahoney, Co. I, 61st.
S. Stroup, Co. I, 105th.	O. McCall, Co. A, 103d.
I. Weaver, Co. F, 95th.	W. Gathers, Co. A, 103d.
Wm. J. Noel, Co. H, 102d.	J. McCammour, Co. F, 63d.
J. C. Norris, Co. H, 95th.	T. A. Miller, Co. E, 63d.
W. A. Petermann, Co. D, 95.	G. W. Colburn, Co. H, 85th.
D. Wheeler, Co. E, 52d.	Jesse Peck, Co. H, 85th.
James Day, Co. E, 85th.	Chas. Tanhauser, Co. D, 7th.
James Wilson, Co. I, 85th.	Sykes Barnes, Co. K, 85th.
E. Gerhart, Co. A, 85th.	G. W. Campbell, Co. F, 54th.
Stephen Dodd, Co. E, 52d.	Jas. A. Clowes, Co. E, 83d.
J. Harman, Co. K, 104th.	Wm. Mason, Co. F, 3d.
J. S. Wilkinson, Co. B, 104th.	G. F. Walter, Co. C, 65th.
John Clayton, Co. C, 104th.	Sergt. J. C. Myers, Co. B, 61.

MAINE REGIMENTS.

Chas. G. Fowler, Co. F, 7th.	H. E. Dunning, Co. D, 7th.
Alonzo Tibbett, Co. E, 7th.	Chas. M. Foss, Co. D, 11th.
Jno. Tucker, Co. I, 7th.	Wm. Bartlett, Co. D, 11th.
A. G. Webster, Co. H, 7th	E. B. F. Colby, Co. K, 3d.
E. B. Garnett, Co. K, 11th.	G. F. McDaniel, Co. I, 3d.
Ephraim Brown, Co. G, 11th.	Wm. H. Briggs, Co. B, 3d.
Geo. J. Baker, Co. G, 4th.	J. P. Morrill, Co. B, 3d.
Aaron Williams, Co. D, 7th.	

REGULARS.

W. P. Fletcher, 6th Cavalry.	J. L. Gay, 11th Infantry.
J. J. Cuyley, 6th Cavalry.	

ILLINOIS REGIMENTS.

W. Pearson, Co. C, 8th.

NEW-JERSEY REGIMENTS.

Jno. S. Valentine, Co. A, 6th.	Joseph Gustin, Co. I, 7th.
Thos. G. Ayres, Co. B, 8th.	J. W. Van Horn, Co. B, 6th.
David Dilks, Co. A, 8th.	Nehemiah Sayre, Co. K, 5th.
Michael Eger, Co. F, 8th.	Alex. Chatman, Co. K, 5th.
M. O'Donnell, Co. C, 6th.	William Berry, Co. B, 8th.
Wm. Lynn, Co. G, 8th.	John H. Haley, Co. K, 7th.
Wm. Conry, Co. E, 8th.	Curtis Dangler, Co. C, 7th.
Wm. Magill, Co. F, 5th.	Wickliffe Sutton, Co. C, 7th.
John McKinsey, Co. A, 7th.	H. A. Williams, Co. A, 8th.

MICHIGAN REGIMENTS.

Gilbert Parrish, Co. E, 2d.	Milton S. Benjamin, Co. F, 2d.
Rantour C. Pool, Co. C, 2d.	Othello M. Phelps, Co. E, 5th.
Louis Ruthart, Co. C, 3d.	Chas H. Dillenbeck, Co. D, 3d.
B. G. Parker, Co. I, 3d.	Martin Barber, Co. D, 3d.
Abrah P. Ackerman, Co. I, 8th	Lyman A. Sayles, Co. M, 3d.
Chas. Harrington, Co. C, 5th.	Atherly B. Clark, Co. F, 5th.
Buel Enos, Co. K, 2d.	

NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENTS.

Lym. E. Wardwell, Co. H, 2d.	Ed. W. Forrest, Co. H, 2d.
Jarvis J. Jordan, Co. C, 5th.	G. G. Davis, Co. A, 2d.
Reub. C. Philbrick, Co. K, 5th.	

VERMONT REGIMENTS.

Andrew Jackson, Co. I, 5th.	Chas. F. Sanborn, Co. E, 2d.
Benj. Place, Co. D, 6th.	Chas. C. Goodman, Co. E, 2d.

DEATH AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 13, 1862.

Following is a list of deaths within the last 24 hours:

CHESAPEAKE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—J. M. Plummer, Co. C, 35th Georgia; Hiram F. Mills, Co. F, 2d Vermont; W. Walt, Co. F, 3d Michigan.

VIRGINIA HOSPITAL.—Wm. Fanny, Co. C, 5th North Carolina; Martin Nunnemeiner, Co. H, 1st Long Island; —— Kreph, Co. E, 52d New-York.

There are two or three deaths at the Mill Creek Hospital, and some 20 sick and wounded going by the *Fulton* from the same place, whose names could not be obtained up to departure of mail. W. B. FREEMAN, Fortieth New-York, died on board the *Fulton* in port. His address is No. 125 East Forty-first-street, New-York.

Arrival of the United States Steam Transport Jersey Blue.

The United States steam transport *Jersey Blue*, Capt. JACKAWAY, arrived yesterday from Newbern, N. C., which port she left on the 12th, at 5.30 A. M., and Hatteras Inlet at 4 P. M. Passed near Newbern, United States Transport *Ellen S. Terry*, and at Hatteras Inlet United States transport *Haze*.

The *Jersey Blue* brings the mail and the following passengers:

Major W. W. Sherman, Paymaster, U. S. A.; T. D. Cook, U. S. N.; S. P. Patton, U. S. N.; Capt. John E. Tinus, 51st Regiment Pennsylvania; Capt. J. E. Lee, New-York Battery; Lieut. D. M. Woodward, 25th Massachusetts; Lieut. Chas. D. O'Neil, 2d Maryland; H. K. Murray, New-York; Wm. C. Hamilton, Esq., Newbern, N. C.; F. A. Richardson, Newbern, N. C.; Theo. Marshall, W. R. Hammond, Samuel Jones, Nelson Palmer, G. H. Moore, Geo. W. Maltby, Z. A. Leonard, Henry Bearse, Edward Lauter, John Austin, John Foley, John W. Cobb, Lewis H. Fairchild, W. E. Walters, David W. Hull, F. McDonough, John Drehuel, Henry Miller, C. Conoway, Carlstian Simon, Andrew Bazell, Henry Botters, John Montague, Chas. Dennie, F. L. Stivens, John B. Lake, H. McGee, A. S. Hastings, Conrad Kraft, John Gardiner, Jacob Koebel, Thos. Quinton, Lewis Jackson and wife, Hiram Luther, John M. Wilson, John F. Way, John Foley, Thos. R. Denning, Henry Staplins, R. F. Sylvester, John Williams, Anthony Frank, Chas. C. Randnaff, Andrew Holfinger, Andrew J. Rogers, James Oliver.

PERSONAL.

Names of Americans registered at the office of the United States Department, International Exhibition London, from May 5 to May 25:

Joseph E. Holmes, New-York.
Thomas Hansbrow, Sacramento, Cal.
W. M. Cranston, New-York.
J. F. Cropsey, New-York.
G. H. Huiskamp, Troy, N. Y.
Charles M. Eustis, Boston, Mass.
F. B. Taylor, New-York.
Samuel T. Griffin, Chicago, Ill.
John Skirving, Philadelphia.
John Ross, New-York.
P. Tremain, Manlius, N. Y.
Sidney Sweet, Danville, N. Y.
L. A. Bigelow, Boston, Mass.
D. C. Pierce, Clayton, Ohio.
Sewall Warner, Boston, Mass.
Charles L. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.
Charles T. Porter, New-York.
W. H. Ward, Auburn, N. Y.
Halcyon Skinner, New-York.
James Wilcox, New-York.
George H. Sanborn, Boston, Mass.
Robert Bates, Philadelphia.
Hon. Frederick Smyth, Manchester, N. H.
George Heseltine, New-York.
John T. White, New-York.
J. C. Bloomfield, New-York.
Martin Benson, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Wm. J. Townsend, New-York.
George W. Seavy, Portland, Me.
Dr. J. R. Black, Philadelphia.
Henry Stevens, Vermont.
G. W. Belding, Vermont.
Joseph W. Richardson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henry Steele, Jersey City, N. J.
J. Mosier, New-York.
Miner K. Kellogg, New-York.
R. Garsed, Frankford, Philadelphia.
Jos. J. Ponyers, Memphis, Tenn.
J. H. Glein, St. Louis, Mo.
Capt. Jas. C. Young, New-York.
A. R. Childs, Rochester, N. Y.
Charles Hathaway, Philadelphia.
Wm. A. Shephard, New-York.
D. M. Childs, Indianapolis, Ind.
J. M. Van Winkle, New-York.
Z. S. Durfee, New-Bedford, Mass.
Rev. Milo P. Jewett, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
F. Watkins, St. Louis.
Mme. E. P. Lesdenier, Boston, Mass.
R. Hunting, New-York.
John H. Redstone, Indianapolis, Ind.
Edward Conroy, Boston, Mass.
H. E. Clark, New-York.
Wm. Bellingham, New-York.
John C. Gour, Jamaica Plains, Mass.
Wm. Shiels, San Francisco, Cal.
Joseph Mosheimer, Nevada Territory.
Chas. R. Goodwin, New-York.
Joseph L. Chester, Philadelphia.
Frederick E. Sickles, New-York.
C. F. G. Meyer, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Jacob Fellinger, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Charles Anderson, Texas.
Charles D. Miller, Peterboro, N. Y.
W. G. Creamer, New-York.
Charles T. Corwin, New-York.
T. F. Humphrey, Albany, N. Y.
C. Humphrey, Albany, N. Y.
A. B. Humphrey, Albany, N. Y.
Jerome Madden, Sacramento, Cal.
Bishop James Duggan, Chicago, Ill.
Bishop Clement Smyth, Dubuque, Iowa.
Chas. H. Denison, Westerly, R. I.
Thomas Silver, Philadelphia.
Charles Precht, San Francisco, Cal.
James Caruthers, New-York.
John Sampson, Erie, Penn.
J. Bradford, Oswego, N. Y.
H. O. Jones, New-York.
Wm. G. Fisham, New-York.
Capt. W. R. Roberts, San Francisco, Cal.
Mme. Del Busto, New-York.

—A former personal friend of the late Capt. Nicolas Dunka, of Fremont's staff, who fell in the battle of Cross Keys, furnishes us with the following particulars of the life of that gallant officer:

"Capt. Dunka was a native of Wallachia, of Hungarian parentage, and about 24 years of age when he fell. Having received a liberal education, and in early youth imbibed the principles of freedom, he, in June, 1860, joined the army of the Italian Liberator during its march through Northeastern Sicily, entered the ranks of the Hungarian legion as hussar, crossed over with it into Italy, and had an honorable share in the toils, perils and glory of that campaign, which culminated in the battle of the Volturno, and secured the freedom of Naples. He was promoted by Garibaldi to the rank of Captain of Cavalry, won the friendship of the most distinguished Hungarian officers in Italy, and after a long pause in military operations in that country, together with some of his companions-in-arms, came over to this country toward the close of the last year, eager to fight here, too, the battle of freedom.

Like his Hungarian friends, Cols. Zagonyi, Albert, and Figyelmest, he determined to follow the banner of Fremont, and for months wa